

PhD completion rates vary widely

by Jon Turney
Science Correspondent

Latest PhD completion rates in science show a wide gap between the best and worst universities. The returns from a survey of Science and Engineering Research Council-funded research students range from only 30 per cent at Queen Mary College, London to 70 per cent at Cambridge University.

The council asked the universities how many of the students who started research for a doctoral thesis in 1978 had submitted the finished work by October 1982, one year longer than the normal grant period for a PhD student.

Queen Mary emerges with the lowest completion rate after discounting colleges with less than 30 doctoral students. Three other institutions have four-year completion rates under 40 per cent - Reading University at 33 per cent, the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology at 36 per cent and Southampton University at 37 per cent.

Of the other 24 colleges listed in the league table in the latest edition of the council's *Thesis* magazine, the lowest figure, on a much smaller sample, comes from the joint committee of the SERC and the Social Science Research Council, with only 20.3 per cent of PhD grant holders finishing theses in four years.

This may be why the joint committee sponsored a study on the special difficulties of multidisciplinary postgraduate research last year. The results of this study have not yet been published.

between departments in the same university and that the rates for completion may vary between different fields. But it defends the construction of the table on the grounds that writing up results "within a reasonable timescale" is an integral part of research training.

The figures the SERC has compiled also allow comparison between the council's own grant-awarding boards and committees. This gives some indication of the differences between subjects.

On this reckoning, students given awards by the nuclear physics board have the best record, with a 75 per cent four-year completion rate, perhaps reflecting the tight experimental schedules on the expensive apparatus needed in this field.

The astronomy, space and radio and science board committees are all between 45 and 60 per cent, but the engineering board students only managed a 37 per cent completion. The lowest figure, on a much smaller sample, comes from the joint committee of the SERC and the Social Science Research Council, with only 20.3 per cent of PhD grant holders finishing theses in four years.

This may be why the joint committee sponsored a study on the special difficulties of multidisciplinary postgraduate research last year. The results of this study have not yet been published.

The council acknowledges that the global figures mask differences be-

Academics counter call to arms

by Paul Flather

A call by the Duke of Edinburgh for university degree courses in military science has been greeted with scepticism by academics involved in the field, although they welcome the idea in principle.

The Duke told the Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) in London last week that servicemen needed their own professional qualifications like doctors and lawyers, and existing courses did not meet the need.

Universities had seldom concerned themselves very much with military matters, he said. Yet wars and their consequences had more influence on the destiny of mankind than any other kind of human activity.

The exceptions he mentioned were King's College, London, which had a military science department in 1948, and Cambridge, which had one before the last war and now offers a military studies option and an MPhil in international relations for mature officers.

"The idea that the profession is somehow not comparable with law, engineering, and medicine or that it should rank below Anglo-Saxon poetry, business studies, or the obscure sociological subjects so popular in most

universities, strikes me as entirely ludicrous," the Duke said. But academics this week had serious doubts first about the feasibility of introducing the subject into universities without creating whole new departments, and second about the nature of military science as a coherent academic discipline.

Professor Michael Howard, regius professor of modern history at Oxford University, said: "There will be real difficulty in routing this subject in universities, although in principle it seems a feasible idea."

In a report he co-authored for the Ministry of Defence in 1967, Professor Howard had supported the idea of degree courses based in the existing service colleges, approved by the Council for National Academic Awards, run by a Royal Defence Academy.

He doubted if a three-year undergraduate course in military science was tenable. "It is not really such a self-contained topic as the Duke believes. It draws on many subjects, such as sociology and international relations."

Dr Carrelli Barnett, who holds a defence fellowship at Cambridge supported by the MoD, called for a study group of academic and military repre-

sentatives to look at the problems of the idea, which he favoured in principle.

Dr Michael Dockrill, lecturer in studies at King's, agreed about the problems of mounting an undergraduate course, and wondered about the cost and location of departments to teach the subject, although he thought it was "an excellent idea".

The Duke suggested a degree course should cover the history of warfare and MoD structure; defence policy, looking at defence philosophy, resources, and the assessment of nuclear and other "military" weapons; logistics, covering research, communications, and intelligence; and deployment, including international relations, treaties, peacekeeping, and propaganda.

At present, nine universities offer courses in strategic studies. Leeds and Lancaster have MoD-supported defence fellows, a scheme started in 1966, while Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and King's have taken over original fellowships from the MoD.

The Duke also proposed sandwich courses as an alternative to three-year degrees, and a centre for defence studies to be set up by the MoD.

Stirling discusses tenure plans

by Olga Wojtas
Scottish Correspondent

Proposals for a long-term policy of abolishing tenure for all new posts are to be discussed today at Stirling University in the midst of a continuing dispute over contracts for new blood appointments.

The plans, which emanate from the university itself, are on the agenda of a meeting of the joint consultative and negotiating committee. There is little hope of agreement in the committee, which was not consulted on the new blood contracts.

Staff have asked the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service to intervene in the dispute. Although the university court has decided on an interim policy of non-tenured appointments, Stirling's Association of University Teachers disputes the claim that since this is an interim policy, it does not have to be negotiated with the union.

The university has already refused a call from the AUT to go to arbitration, with ACAS making a ruling on the issue. The AUT has now asked ACAS to bring the two sides together, in another attempt to resolve the dispute.

Meanwhile, the AUT has placed an advertisement in today's *THES* warning applicants for the three "new blood" posts in psychology, chemistry and agriculture that the association is in dispute with the university court over the posts, and that applicants called for interview or offered the posts should immediately contact the association.

Mr David Bleiman, regional official for the AUT in Scotland and Northumbria, said that the confidential advice to applicants would depend on the detailed terms they were offered. They would not be advised to act against their own interests, he said, but depending on the terms they should register their concern in any letter of acceptance, making it easier for the AUT to take up any problems which might arise from the appointments.

The university court had said it would decide without negotiation what terms would be offered, and this was "like asking applicants to sign a blank cheque", said Mr Bleiman. "We are not willing to allow these three lecturers to be used as guinea pigs in an experiment to abolish tenure."

EEC youth plan compromise forced

by Patricia Santinelli

EEC plans to provide vocational and job experience for one of the most deprived groups of unemployed, those aged between 18 and 25, were opposed by the British Government last week.

The UK, represented by Mr Peter Morrison, the parliamentary under secretary for employment, told the first meeting of education and social affairs ministers in Luxembourg last week that this age group was not so much the responsibility of the government as that of employers, and that it lacked finance for such a programme.

Yet the 18 to 25 age group is the least well provided for, especially as the Manpower Services Commission has been reducing places on the Training Opportunities Programme and the Community Programme does not provide any training.

Under the EEC draft resolution put by the European Council to the meeting, 18 to 25-year-olds would have been given the guarantee of a one-year period of vocational training to be taken any time during that period on top of an initial one year foundation training immediately after school.

The UK was able to block the resolution because other member states, such as Ireland, were unable to commit themselves to more than six months foundation training, whilst the UK already has a one year guarantee under the Youth Training Scheme which starts in September.

As a result Britain was able to force a compromise, much against the wishes

of the Italian and Greek governments whose major problem is with the 18-25 age group, whereby a guarantee of an added year of training was adopted.

The compromise agreed was that member states would do their utmost to provide at least six months training for 16-17 year olds who are out of work. This may eventually force Britain to deal with 17-year-olds who are unemployed but not school-leavers who currently have no place under YTS.

For others, the ministers could only agree that member states would endeavour to provide vocational training to improve their skills and qualifications.

Meanwhile, a call on the further education service to become fully involved in the Youth Training Scheme and prevent it from becoming an entirely employer-based privatized scheme, came from the leading lecturers' union this week.

Speaking at a Coombe Lodge College conference, Mr Mick Farley, assistant secretary (FE) for the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education asked the further education service not to take it so stridently negative approach, just because it is not the sole agency for YTS.

"Not to cooperate with the YTS will be both against the interests of young people and further education staff. The FE service should have the professional maturity to recognize that learning takes place in a variety of meetings and not just the traditional classroom. Its role is to enhance the quality of young people's education and training."

Architects plan to run school hit by cuts

by Felicity Jones

A society of architects plans to run the school of architecture which is programmed to be closed by the University of Bristol as a result of University Grants Committee cuts.

The Bristol Society of Architects formed a special committee to investigate the possibilities for continuing the school after July 1984 when the university withdraws its support and have come up with proposals to continue teaching students for the diploma courses leading to part two and three of the professional qualification.

Students on the diploma course would be attached to a local firm of architects and a member of the firm would be appointed as a tutor on the course which would be two to three years long with an element of sandwich or part-time work.

The school, it is proposed, would consist of a small fulltime staff supported by a large number of visiting tutors and specialists. Students would have a level of freedom of choice to select courses in addition to the common core subjects studied by all of them.

If successful, it would mean the revival of a former independent

school, the Royal West of England Academy which was independent until 1963 when it merged with the university.

Professor Michael Burton, head of the department of architecture of Bristol University and a member of the special committee trying to set up the new school was cautiously optimistic but said there were still many variables to be resolved before the school became viable.

The major negotiations will be over the return of the library, the lease of the building and recognition of the new school by the Royal Institute of British Architects.

A small group of students who graduated last summer from the university plan to return in the autumn and lay the groundwork for the new school by setting up links with the city and local professional groups.

One of the students, Avril Jones, who is also student representative on the RIBA council, said they hoped to ensure some continuity between the students still at the university department and the new school. Next year there will be one BA class and eight students in the final year of the diploma left at the university.

Poly decides against inquiry

The Polytechnic of North London has decided that its own procedures are fully adequate to bring to light any irregularities in its courses and does not see the need for a further inquiry into allegations made against the school of social studies.

A report prepared by two senior members of staff on the specific allegations made by a former member of staff was presented to the academic board. In the light of the report, the board decided that its present procedures were sufficient.

Members of the school pointed out that the Council for National Academic Awards had been monitoring the department of sociology for five years due to previous allegations of falsifying bias and the recently submitted degree courses had just been given indefinite approval.

A copy of the report is to be sent to the CNA, with the comments from the academic board. But it was agreed that the Polytechnic would cooperate, should the CNA still want to initiate an inquiry.

Environmentalists call for power base

by Jon Turney
Science Correspondent

Environmental education needs an academic power base in a university or polytechnic to provide a focus for teaching and research about conservation and development. This would be higher education's main contribution to the comprehensive Conservation and Development Programme for the UK launched by the Duke of Edinburgh.

The programme, sponsored by a range of organizations including the Royal Society of Arts, the World Wildlife Fund and the Council for Environmental Education, is a British response to the World Conservation Strategy - which was published in 1980. A series of reports, circulated to interested parties last year, have now been published in full to offer a complete outline of possible policy for education, industry, marine resources, the countryside, overseas policy and ethics.

The education sector report, written by Mr John Baines of the Council for



A mink and Fair Isle knit jumper by Helen Richards, a student at Ravensbourne College of Art and Design won the first prize small fur award in the 15th annual SAGA design competition. Fashion students at the Royal College of Art have also put together a collection which will be exhibited nationally.

Canvassing for posterity

The day after polling day should not be the moment to throw away all those leaflets, posters and stickers which have been pumped out during the past month.

The British Library of Political and Economic Science, based at the London School of Economics, has put out a call for all election ephemera so that it can store it in the archives to aid future historical and political research.

The library's archives already hold cardboard boxes filled with similar election material dating from the 1945 campaign. It also holds some pre-war material particularly relating to the 1926 General Strike.

Mr Derek Clarke, the librarian, said that as far as he knew no other British library was carrying out a similar collection. He welcomed all material

sent in to the library to be stored for posterity.

"There's growing research interest in such political ephemera," Mr Clarke said. "We do think it is important that someone in this country does this kind of thing, and as far as we know no one else."

He said it was naturally "pot luck" what sort of material was sent in. "It's not all London orientated. We have a very dedicated supplier in Liverpool for example, and readers bring in material." One item of particular interest from the current campaign was posters of the conservative minor standing for a South Yorkshire seat.

All ephemera should be sent to the British Library of Political and Economic Science, 106 Portland Street, London WC2A 2AE.

Oxford mulls over entry reform

The task of selling the latest proposals for reforming and simplifying the entrance procedures to the 28 colleges at Oxford University began in earnest this week.

The proposals involving the abolition of the seven-term option in sixth forms to take the special entrance exam and the standardization of all A level entry schemes, were announced last week by the Dover committee on undergraduate admissions.

The first real indication of feelings however will emerge at a meeting of the Oxford college representatives committee at the end of the month when a straw poll will be taken. A question and answer meeting was being held this week.

Opposition is likely to come from private schools which could lose up to £4m a year in fees if the post-A level exam is abolished by Oxford and Cambridge.

The private schools are expected to lobby Oxford colleges against the proposal. But their position is likely to be weak if it is seen as motivated primarily by financial fears. At last week's press conference Sir Kenneth Dover, president of Corpus Christi College and chairman of the committee, said he expected the proportion of maintained school pupils at Oxford to increase as a result of his recommendation.

He denied that abolishing the special examination altogether would have helped the cause of state schools even more. He pointed out that 59 per cent of A level candidates gaining three A grades came from independent schools, whereas only 37 per cent came from maintained schools. Under the proposals all candidates will for the first time be assessed at the same time in November and December. Cambridge has so far kept its views on the proposals to itself. A final Oxford view is expected by October.

AUT backs Ulster merger

Members of the Association of University Teachers at the New University of Ulster have backed the proposed merger with Ulster Polytechnic, in time for a crucial vote in the university's court.

The resolution adopted at a meeting addressed by Ms Diana Warwick, the AUT's general secretary, said the union would support the university in a joint petition with Ulster Polytechnic the Privy Council for a charter and statute for an institution called the University of Ulster.

Their support came "in view of the progress in the discussion on the draft charter and statute, and on the basis of the assurances already given to staff and students" the resolution said. Clerical and manual workers' unions on the campus will consider a similar resolution with their members at the polytechnic, at the next meeting of the Irish congress of trade unions next Wednesday.

Professor Brian Manning, the AUT chairman, said certain assurances swayed the vote. These were the agreement on an electoral college for electing deans which would give faculty staff an effective veto, on research, and on the structure of the charter and statutes which are now very similar to those of the NUU.

The draft charter included the NUU terms of tenure and although the Privy Council might balk at that, the AUT could not quarrel with the steering group overseeing the merger, he said. The meeting also mandated the AUT's representative in the university court to vote for the merger on June 30, when court members will be asked to agree to disband the university.

The AUT vote was not unanimous. Thirty eight voted in favour of the resolution, eight against and 12 abstained.

Senate accept

London University senate last week accepted all the recommendations (listed in last week's *THES*) relating to subject and departmental movements as the final part of its restructuring plan.

Race teaching: DES should lead the way

A call for urgent Government action to ensure that multicultural education is included in all aspects of teacher training is made in a Commission for Racial Equality report to be published later this summer.

The report *Multicultural Britain - the Preparation of Teachers* which was produced by Dr Richard Wiley for the CRE teacher education group is critical of the Department of Education and Science's contribution to multicultural education.

Dr Wiley recommends that the DES should adopt policy objectives and give practical guidance, as well as monitoring how institutions can prepare all teachers for work in a multicultural society.

In their turn institutions and their governing bodies should adopt such policies and develop specific strategies at initial and in-service levels to achieve these objectives. Such policies should make effective the official commitment to equality.

The report says: "This involves building opposition to racism into the formal and public syllabuses of education institutions at all levels. Whilst devising strategies to counter direct and indirect discrimination in the education system which should also be an explicit element in all teacher education programmes."

Dr Wiley recommends that urgent attention should be given to planning courses, the Postgraduate Certificate in Education in particular in the context of a multicultural objective.

Dr Wiley advocates that specialist and optional courses which have formed the main provision in multicultural education should be developed within the mainstream of initial and in-service teacher training to avoid it being considered a specialist option.

He also wants the DES and institutions to consider ways of encouraging the recruitment and promotion of teachers for minority ethnic groups. Access courses should be extended and developed and mandatory grants made available.

Colleges queue up to impart a degree of artistic merit

The first of the many institutions which want to run part-time fine art degrees have been given validation by the Council for National Academic Awards.

In the vanguard of the rush have been St Martin's School of Art and Hertfordshire College of Arts and Design which recently got CNA approval to run the first of the part-time honours courses in fine art.



Prizewinning look at the good old days

This model of a sixteenth-century student bedchamber is one of the exhibits in Glasgow University's Hunterian Museum, judged Scotland's Museum of the Year by the Scottish committee of National Heritage in a competition sponsored by Scottish & Newcastle Breweries. The Hunterian was placed first for its exhibition "An Overflowing Fountain" illustrating the life and achievements of Glasgow University from its foundation in 1451 to the present day. The title reflects the hope expressed by Pope Nicholas V at Glasgow's foundation that it should become "an overflowing fountain of all branches of knowledge."

Scots monitor teacher courses

A Scottish council has been set up as an alternative validating body to the Council for National Academic Awards for in-service courses for teachers.

The initiative for the council came from the eight Scottish universities following a report from the National Committee for the In-service Training of Teachers which advocated a national system of in-service courses.

The new Scottish Council for the Validation of In-service Courses for Teachers has now been formed and will be convened by Professor David Sharp of Glasgow University. Funding for its first three years will come jointly from the universities and the Scottish Education Department. It is hoped the council will be self-financing through fees after that.

The council consists of 25 members from the universities and colleges of education, the Open University, the General Teaching Council for Scotland, the National Committee for the In-service Training of Teachers and the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities, with an assessor from the SED and an observer from the CNA.

It will validate four levels of courses: certificate, diploma, first degree and higher degree, and the university or college running the course will continue to make the awards.

Professor Noel Entwistle of Edinburgh University's education department and a council member stressed that the new council was not competing with the CNA, but could develop a distinctive Scottish flavour in approved courses.

given approval to start a part-time MA fine art course later this year which will be the first of its kind outside London. The course will add to the experience gained by Goldsmiths College which initiated the first part-time MA several years ago.

One feature of the Newcastle course will be the teaching, lectures and seminars held in the student's own studies in addition to the usual formal teaching within the school of fine art.

Part-time courses in art and design have not been available since 1963 when the diploma in art and design was introduced.

There have been fewer applications for design. Sunderland Polytechnic is alone in applying for a part-time course in this subject because of the problems of getting access to sophisticated equipment.

Doctors 'will ignore CVCP over parity'

by Jon Turney
Science Correspondent

Clinical medical teachers this week called on their negotiators to abandon the existing procedure for agreeing pay awards if the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals fails to offer them parity with National Health Service staff for 1983/84.

The British Medical Association's annual conference of medical academic representatives in London agreed to impose sanctions against their employers if the latest 8.7 per cent award for clinical staff from the

National Health Service Review Body is not fully implemented in universities. And they passed two motions implying that the CVCP machinery would be by-passed if the award was not met.

However, Professor James Payne of the Royal College of Surgeons, the new chairman of the conference's clinical sub-committee, was optimistic that the money would be found. He pointed out that although the vice-chancellors had not given any firm assurance on the university doctors' award, the CVCP had received a letter from the Secretary of State for Education

suggesting that action would be taken after the election. And he argued that the CVCP had already agreed to meet the 4.6 per cent award for non-clinical teachers. Although the clinical award was further above the 3.5 per cent limit for university salaries, there were fewer than 3,000 non-clinical teachers and more than 35,000 non-clinical staff, so the extra money needed was relatively small.

The continuing bar in most universities on private practice among academic medical staff also prompted sharp criticism of the CVCP from some

delegates. Professor N. F. Morris of Charing Cross Hospital Medical School said: "Private practice should be a test case. I have never had any faith in the CVCP. If we can't get this through, we can't get anything through."

But other speakers pointed out that local discussions of the prospects for giving academic clinical staff the same right to private earnings as their purely NHS counterparts generally revealed deep divisions of opinion. When there was full local backing, private practice could be pushed through, as had happened in Oxford.

Legality of poly questioned

by Felicity Jones

Concern is growing over the legal status of Liverpool Polytechnic and the legitimacy of the examinations now being taken by the students.

The polytechnic's governing body has not met for an ordinary business meeting since January and there is some doubt as to whether the body exists at all. Much of the usual business has been carried out by a steering committee which was set up in January, which should have reported back to a full governors meeting but this has not happened.

In April, after several attempts by some governors to get a meeting convened of the body which should run the polytechnic, governors were informed that they ceased to hold office and the governors had been disbanded. According to the rector Dr Gerald Bulmer it was agreed to set up a new governing body to run the enlarged polytechnic after its merger with two local colleges.

The new body, however, has not yet met. It has to meet to nominate members from the staff but the rector is postponing a meeting until the end of the month. By that time it hopes that the new Labour-controlled local authority will have nominated councillors to sit on the governing body at its education committee meeting.

Meanwhile the legal position of the polytechnic remains very unclear. It throws a question mark over the academic board, faculty boards and exam boards which give validity to the exams being set at present.

Mr Dave Robertson, chairman of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, said that the Liverpool and the higher education teacher representative on the city education committee has pressed the rector to call meetings of the governing body and academic board.

He admitted that he was very worried about the legal status of the institution and would be raising the matter at the education committee meeting on June 14 if the council's governors were not identified. The council also requires that another day governing body should be set up.

Mr Bulmer described it as "absolutely untrue" that students' exams might be invalidated. "We have a perfectly correct constitution, academic board and governors body which are not invalidated by the vacancies on them."

He admitted that although an academic board meeting could be called at any time as it was constituted earlier in the year, it would not legally have any powers. But he said this had been the case every year for several years.

The other urgent reason for calling an academic board meeting is the warning from the Council for National Academic Awards that unless it comes up with an academic plan by the end of the year it could lose its institutional validation.

In spite of the lack of any governors, the recruitment of students to the town and country planning course has been reopened. The course was singled out for closure but one of the first actions by the new city council was to lift the embargo.

Experience should count, says FEU

by Patricia Santinelli

A call for life and work experience to be nationally recognized for entry to further and higher education courses is made this week in a radical Further Education Unit report.

As a first step the report *Curriculum Opportunity* urges local authorities, institutions, singly or collectively to promote pilot schemes which would enable the development of reliable and valid procedures for the assessment of "experiential learning".

In the report based on responses by some 236 institutions to questionnaires asking them what their policy and practices in this area are, "experiential learning" is defined as the knowledge and skills acquired through life, work experience and study but not formally certificated.

Its author, Mr Norman Evans of the Policy Studies Institute says the survey revealed that policy and practices in the area were patchy, often ill informed and not always in the best interests of students.

Mr Evans says he found little evidence that institutions recognized the need for agreed and reliable procedures for assessing experiential learning so that it could be fully accredited for admission to courses.

Moreover he points out that none of the major validating bodies who encourage institutions to admit "unqualified" applicants, appear to give guidance on how this might be done.

Mr Evans argues that if assessment of experiential learning was included in present arrangements, the education system would become more flexible. It would lead to a widening of opportunities for a large number of unqualified men and women who fund the system by paying taxes, and encourage them to study.

He advocates that further and higher education institutions should have positive plans for the accreditation of experiential learning.

Mr Evans suggests that they should examine their entry regulations and then determine what kind of evidence they would require to use assessment of "experiential learning for entry or re-mission from courses".

Alternatively institutions could develop these ideas through area consortia such as the Open College of the North West, or develop assessment centres in tandem with adult education centres and act as an academic brokerage service for potential students.

In the case of validating bodies, Mr Evans says that the most critical issue is the development of policies for the accreditation of experiential learning. This means going beyond the entry regulations and introducing an additional guiding principle.

In addition they could help by rephrasing regulations to expand the term "relevant experience" and draw institutions' attention to clauses in the regulations which enable them to accredit experiential learning.

Report slams lack of cash for documents

by Paul Flather

Nationally important collections of historical British papers will continue to disappear abroad until the purchasing powers of public institutions in this country are strengthened.

This is one of the main conclusions of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts in a report published last week, highlighting the ever-increasing competition from rich foreign buyers for British documents.

The report, covering the years 1968 to 1981, notes that good progress has been made with few collections having to be broken up in comparison with previous periods. But it says institutions should be able to compete in the open market whenever the need arises.

It says that while the purchase grants of national institutions are now sufficient to cover normal needs, special allocations have to be sought for any extraordinary purchases of exceptional high cost, without any certainty they will be forthcoming.

"Since the collections of historical papers exposed to this uncertainty are precisely those which we would regard as most essential to safeguard, we cannot but view the persistence of this state of affairs with concern," the commission says.

A detailed appendix reveals the destination of major collections in recent years, and shows that most went to national institutions. But the West Indian papers of the Codrington family went overseas for £91,000 in 1980.

The correspondence and literary papers of Siegfried Sassoon were also dispersed, mainly to the United States, in 1975 for £71,277. Some have since returned to Britain.

The commission, chaired by Lord Denning until he retired as Master of the Rolls, has the task of supervising the nature and deposits of manuscript collections.

It shows that between 1973 and 1981 more than £600,000 was spent by the Government Purchase Grant Fund on grants to help universities, libraries and record offices buy documents.

Twenty-Sixth Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, 1968-81, HMSO £3.60.

Correction

Harriet Crawford, who has just married Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer, was not a widow, as stated in our issue of May 27, but was divorced from Iain Crawford of Christ's College, Cambridge. They had three children.



Together for more than 30 years, the Amadeus Quartet are not about to break the habits of a lifetime. What they will break is the convention of awarding honorary degrees to individuals, for the quartet are to receive a joint DMus from the University of London in September.

WI learns to lose jam making label

Radical changes in the law and finding of adult and continuing education have been taken up by the National Federation of Women's Institutes, which is attempting to lose its floral hats and jam-making image for ever.

The nationwide campaign calls for a change in the 1944 Education Act to legislate for local authority provision of adult education, paid educational leave, and more resources to provide "comprehensive, flexible and responsive" adult education to suit wide-ranging needs.

The NWFI chairman, Mrs Anne Harris, said the Women in the Community campaign forms a substantial part of "the biggest step forward in the WI's entire 68-year history".

It emphasizes the part education plays in preparing WI members for participation in public life through courses in public speaking and committee activities at the WI's own residential college, Denman College in Oxfordshire.

It calls for the creation of national and local continuing education policy through a new National Continuing Education Development Council to replace the Advisory Council for Adult and Continuing Education when its brief expires in October.

A briefing paper for WI members on the subject points out that adult educational opportunities for men and women are very different.

He claimed that Mr Alex Fletcher, Scottish Office education minister, had said the intention was to review the overall provision of social science, but the correspondence revealed that Paisley had been singled out, and there

Dispute over costs of social science degrees

by Olgyn Wojtus
Scottish correspondent

The Scottish Education Department faces great difficulties in its plan to axe the social studies degrees at Paisley College, according to lecturers.

The SED says it intends to transfer resources from social sciences to technological subjects within the college, but the Association of Lecturers in Scottish Central Institutions (ALSCI) claims it costs three times as much to educate an electrical engineering student as a social science student, and that a large increase in funding would be needed to transfer student places.

More than 30 staff could face redundancy if the proposals were implemented, but ALSCI, which is taking legal advice, says lecturers appear to have tenure, and Paisley's governors could not afford substantial redundancies.

Mr Jack Dale, secretary of ALSCI has said that recent correspondence with the SED still seems to indicate that "political motivation" is the only reason for the puzzling attack on social sciences at Paisley. Professor John Foster, head of the politics and sociology department, is a member of the Communist Party.

He claimed that Mr Alex Fletcher, Scottish Office education minister, had said the intention was to review the overall provision of social science, but the correspondence revealed that Paisley had been singled out, and there

were no plans to review the provision in any other college.

A letter from Aberdeen's Association of University Teachers describes the SED proposals as "a further attack on knowledge and learning by a philistine government whose policies threaten the livelihoods and careers of thousands of academics and prospects of tens of thousands of young people."

Professor C. Smout of the Scottish history department at St Andrew's University, has written to Paisley's governors.

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ESL teaching 'patchy,' says unit

Literacy work for speakers of English as a second language is patchy and lacking in co-ordination, status, funding and staff support, a report by the Adult Literacy and Basic Skills Unit has found.

The report by an ALBSU working party says that some 500,000 adults in the United Kingdom need help with English. Provision by local education authorities and the Manpower Services Commission tends to concentrate on inner city areas, even though 62 per cent of ethnic minorities live outside them, it says.

"In some areas where second language needs exist, little provision is made and needs go unrecognized," it adds. The relationship between adult literacy and ESL provision also varies between areas, so that literacy schemes find they have to deal with unexpected second language needs, while language provision often concentrates on speech rather than literacy needs.

Real needs may not be met at all because of the lack of an ESL forum open to ethnic minorities. ALBSU's director Mr Alan Wells said: "Most of the ethnic minority groups consulted said there didn't seem to be any way they could tell people what needs they have had. What does exist seems to be more by luck than anything else."

General awareness of the needs of second language speakers needs improving in all sectors of education and training and among the general public, the report says. More co-operation between institutions and departments is needed, together with access courses taking account of the special needs of ESL speakers and helping them to move into other parts of education. Mother-tongue outreach workers and information and guidance services are also necessary.

Both ESL and literacy schemes would welcome guidance on teaching techniques appropriate to ESL speakers, the report says. A handbook on techniques including dealing with a mixture of languages is seen as an early priority and something ALBSU might do.

ALBSU is involved already in training of tutors working with ESL students. But its present remit makes a distinction - much criticized by the unit - between teaching spoken English and literacy work, and the management committee is likely to ask for that to be reviewed when it puts proposals for a new remit to the Department of Education and Science before the end of the year.

ALBSU's work in relation to second language speakers of English - The report of a Unit Advisory Group - is available free from ALBSU, Kingsbourne House, 229/231 High Holborn, London WC1V 7DA.



Students from Sunderland and Polytechnic's DATEC visual information design course pose with one of the detailed scale models they built for an exhibition, Building of Sunderland 1814-1914. Pictured are Richard Carpenter (left), Gordon Upton, Derek Palmer and Amanda Todd.

UGC won't set student targets

The University Grants Committee has refused to tell Hull University what student targets it should aim for if it wants to avoid another fine for over-admitting students.

It told Hull: "It would not be appropriate... to give specific figures to individual institutions about future student intakes." The UGC also refused to lift the £40,000 fine imposed for exceeding targets as it judged that there was no "evident progression" to the targets it set.

But Sir Roy Marshall, vice-chancellor of Hull, has told the UGC that its arguments are "unconvincing" and that the university's interim student targets do not show that they will fail to

reach the targets set for 1984/85.

He wrote: "We do not believe that our 1984/85 numbers are or ever were at risk in the way you suggest. If in the event we are shown to have been correct, may I take it that the penalty based on an incorrect assumption will be remitted?"

Sir Roy pointed out that the university told the UGC what its projected numbers were as early as December 1981, and they were not questioned then. Hull subsequently undershot the targets by 7 per cent.

He also said that the university needs to know whether the figures the UGC had in mind could attract further retrospective penalties.

Magnificent seven

The Department of Industry has announced seven more appointments to the Engineering Council.

The seven are: Professor Bernard Crossland, Department of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering, Queen's University, Belfast; Professor Alec Cambling, professor of optical communication at the University of Southampton; Mr Malcolm Harker, managing director of Harker and Sons (engines); Mr Robert Malpas, managing director of BP; Mr James Stevenson, deputy managing director of Balfour Beatty; Mr Detta O'Connell, head of strategic planning for the Milk Marketing Board; and Mr John Waters of Wimpey Laboratories.

Staff and students launch battle for theatre courses

by David Jobbins

Students and staff have launched a campaign to save vocational courses for actors and stage technicians, at risk because of the latest in a series of cuts at the Rose Bruford College.

The college is independent but financed solely from the public sector advanced further education pool through Bexley Borough Council which has previously never subsidized the college from its own budget.

Now the college faces a 14 per cent shortfall in this financial year and courses created in 1976, when teacher education was dropped on the advice of the Department of Education and Science, are under threat. Bexley officials and school staff are discussing the implications of the threat.

College principal Mr Jenn Norman Benedictti says the courses are unique in Britain for their combination of vocational training and education.

They are an honours degree in theatre arts, validated by the Council for National Academic Awards, which the college says is the only degree course also fully recognized as professional training for the stage; a diploma in technical theatre arts for stage technicians, which is under consideration by the Technicians Education Council as a higher diploma; and a diploma in community theatre arts, the only professionally accredited training course in the field in Britain and under discussion with the CNA for validation and a degree.

The college was badly hit by the capping of the AFE pool in 1980,

suffering a 26 per cent cut. Now it faces the 10 per cent clawback being applied to all higher education institutions to recover national over-spending in 1981-82.

On top of this clawback, worth £48,000, it is being held to the cash limit of 3.5 per cent for salaries and 6 per cent for prices when inflation is likely to be higher - especially on some of the special requirements of a stage school, such as timber for scenery construction.

Compulsory redundancies among the 36 staff have so far been avoided, but Mr Benedictti said: "We are presented with a policy of natural wastage but one which depends on the willingness of older staff to take early retirement or of freezing posts which means we now have to consider a new

staffing strategy with a different balance between full and part time staff."

"Nearly 25 per cent of the staff have left and we have not yet worked out a strategy for using the money which is available and the part time money to see whether the courses are still considered viable."

A merger of the college with the City of London Polytechnic, which would bring it under the wing of the Inner London Education Authority, has been approved in principle and close academic ties are being forged from September.

But a full integration of the college, which would become a School of Theatre within the polytechnic, will have to await the outcome of ILEA's review of higher education in the capital and is unlikely before 1984.

Overseas news

Canadians plan national week

A week-long celebration of the achievements of higher education will take place across Canada this autumn. National Universities Week, scheduled for the first week of October, will involve every university in the country. It is designed to demonstrate to Canadians that their universities are an important national resource.

David I. Johnston, principal of McGill University, and co-chairman of the week's national coordinating committee, said the aim was to heighten public awareness of the role of higher education.

Organizers hope to keep costs to a minimum by leaving most activities to individual universities, which are being encouraged to reschedule existing events of public interest to coincide with the week. A Canada-wide advertising campaign using the slogan "We have the future in mind" is also planned.

Salary rise

The Sri Lankan government has approved new salary scales for the academic and administrative staff of its six universities, affiliated colleges and campuses. Vice chancellors who now receive Rs42,000 a year will get Rs60,000 (£1,714) while directors of university colleges getting Rs36,000 a year will receive Rs54,000 (£1,542).

Directors of postgraduate institutes who started on a salary of Rs30,000 a year will be put on Rs43,500 going up to Rs56,700 (£1,620). A grade one professor (medical and non-medical) whose present salary is Rs35,400 will receive Rs49,500 going up to Rs54,300 a year (£1,551). A university librarian who now receives Rs30,000 will get Rs43,500 going up to Rs54,300 a year.

Building bridges

Forty Chinese students are expected to go to New Zealand following an agreement for an exchange of postgraduate agricultural students. This results from talks in Beijing (Peking) between New Zealand's parliamentary under-secretary of agriculture, Mr Rex Austin, and Chinese vice minister of agriculture, Mr He Kang.

Peruvian freed

Dr Jaime Urrutia, the Peruvian anthropologist whose detention by the security forces was described in last week's TIMES was finally released after more than two weeks in the hands of the army. No charges were brought against him. The outcry in the press and academic world provoked by this "disappearance" was probably decisive in bringing about his release.

Computer contract

A contract worth \$22m for providing 14 Chinese universities with advanced data-processing equipment has been won by Honeywell Information Systems of Boston. The money will come from the World Bank, which financed two-thirds of a \$300m Chinese higher education infrastructure development scheme.

This is the largest computer contract to involve China. It was signed in Beijing (Peking) by the United States company and the China National Technical Import Corporation of the ministry of foreign trade which is purchasing the equipment for the ministry of education.

Play on words

The English department of the University of Cluj in Romania has hosted its fifth Shakespeare festival and conference. Among the guest companies performing in Cluj were the Romanian National Theatre with a production of *Othello* and the Targu Mures Theatre Company which put on a full hour-hour version of *Hunter*. On the musical front, the National Opera from Bucharest performed Verdi's *Palisat* and the Romanian Philharmonic Orchestra and Choir of Cluj-Napoca, conducted by Florentin Mihalescu, gave a concert of Elizabethan songs.

from E. Patrick McQuaid
WASHINGTON

\$50m computer spine to link MIT students

Two of the world's largest computer manufacturers, International Business Machines and Digital Equipment Corporation, are joining the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in an initiative to integrate computers into undergraduate education.

The contribution of hardware and software, services, maintenance, support, research grants, and personnel from Digital is the largest gift the firm has ever made. The university plans to solicit an additional \$20m from other sources to supplement the project.

"Project Athena", named after the Greek goddess of wisdom, was based on the premise that computers, with advanced computational and graphics capabilities represent a revolutionary new medium for learning, said MIT's president, Mr Paul Gray.

One goal unique to "Project Athena" will be to develop coherence among the suppliers' computers so that all machines are interchangeable. This will enable students and faculty eventually to move easily from one manufacturer's equipment to another.

President Gray explained: "Central to the project will be the creation of an extensive, coherent network of computers that will enable individuals to share each other's information and

programs, and to work together on problems and ideas of creative new ways."

In the school of engineering, for example, professors are planning to develop new ways to help students grasp abstract concepts. In particular, the system could improve the effectiveness of teaching electromagnetic field theory. It could instill an intuitive or physical feel for structural behaviour. Computer graphics could be useful to help teach fluid mechanics and intricacies of crystal structure.

President Gray said: "Foreign language teachers are already exploring the use of personal computers to make learning a second language faster and easier. And political scientists, economists, and managers are studying new ways to use computers to help them visualize dynamic models."

"Project Athena" will involve thousands of terminals, including interactive graphics terminals, personal computer stations - many with colour graphics - organized into regional networks around the campus. Supporting these networks will be scores of mainframe computers, storage de-

vices, and printers, all serving classrooms and homework needs.

Digital and IBM will each independently provide local area network technology to organize their computers into clusters connected by an overall "spine". MIT experts will work with each manufacturer to develop the new interface technology needed to achieve the coherent distributed computing.

Dean of the school of engineering Mr Gerald L. Wilson, suggested several novel possibilities that arise from this understanding, such as textbooks, with floppy disks inside the cover, and computers serving as expert aids for tutoring.

Some 2,000 of MIT's sophomores, juniors, and seniors who major in engineering and all of the engineering faculty will use DEC hardware and software. IBM systems will be used in courses for all first-year students and by faculty and majors in MIT's schools of science, architecture and planning, management, and humanities and social sciences.

Each company will have at least five representatives stationed at MIT working closely with the teaching staff

and students to blend computers and graphics into the educational process. One person from each company will serve on the project's steering committee, functioning as an associate director.

Similarly, a consortium of 12 computer firms in Austin will be pumping millions of dollars, generating new teaching positions and a host of graduate fellowships at the University of Texas this autumn. The group, called Microelectronics and Computer Technology Consortium, chose Austin for having a radio-wave search.

The consortium is to provide \$5m for established chairs and 30 new teaching positions; \$5m for material purchases and 75 new graduate fellowships; and \$1m to cover annual operating costs.

The university, however, has committed \$5m in endowment funds to create new teaching positions and has earmarked another \$5m to match contributions from elsewhere. The university plans to finance a sizeable share of the new programmes through a \$100m fund raised through interest in a permanent \$2 billion account.

A third of that account is shared with the nearby Texas A and M University. That money derives from revenues earned from oil and mineral properties owned by the two institutions. In all, the consortium will spend between \$50m and \$100m a year on the venture.

Footballers blacked out in disgrace

The football team at the University of Arizona has been banned from participating in televised games for two years by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Former coaches were found guilty of providing "substantial amounts" of cash and material benefits to student athletes.

The team is further banned from participating in post-season games. The NCAA said harsher penalties were not meted because no current staff were involved. But the action is regarded as very serious, according to the association's Infractions committee.

A statement from Mr Charles Alan Wright, who chairs the panel and is a law professor at the University of Texas, said that significant benefits and substantial amounts of money were provided to student athletes. "Based on the number and nature of these violations, as well as the numerous recruiting violations that were found, the committee determined that a significant institutional penalty should be imposed," it added.

The university's president, Mr Henry Koffler, who was not associated with Arizona at the time of the incidents, said an appeal would not be filed on too



Indians learn from home

from A. S. Abraham BOMBAY

Distance education has arrived in India. The first degree courses in arts and commerce are being offered by Pune (formerly Poona) University to anyone who has passed the higher secondary examinations but has not been able to go on to full-time undergraduate colleges.

The courses will be only half the price of those available in full-time colleges. Successful students will have the same status as degree-holders from regular colleges.

To start with, subjects like English, psychology, political science, business economics, accountancy and computer will be offered because plenty of learning material is available. New courses will be added, depending on the initial response to the project.

Pune University scheme includes the dispatch of pre-recorded cassettes and books specially tailored to learners' needs. Every centre - five are opening initially in Pune and surrounding areas - will also have a local college teacher as a supervisor for regular group discussions.

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New look unlikely to placate Spain's angry design students

from Sarah Jane Evans MADRID

The design faculty at Madrid University is trying to avoid repetition of angry demonstrations over overcrowding last autumn with a restructuring of its buildings. But the work is unlikely to be ready in time for the new intake and students have stopped work until a solution is found.

Faculty dean Francisco Echazua, reckons that one long-term solution is for each faculty to have its own entrance, though this would require a change in the law. The students are opposed to this and a spokesman said: "The reality is that there is a large number of students who want to study fine arts; eliminating some of them is not the answer. We have to plan a faculty which can absorb this demand, which isn't exceptional if you compare it with the number of entrants to any other faculty in the Madrid area."

Design is renowned for being over-subscribed and overcrowded. The

university faculties of fine arts were formed in 1978. This year there were as many first-years in the Madrid faculty as there were in the whole school in 1978. Five universities currently offer fine arts with faculties opening next term at Granada and Salamanca.

Before 1978, applicants for the fine arts schools had to pass an examination in drawing. This worked as a fairly efficient control on numbers. Once the schools became faculties, they conformed to the standard university entrance tests. The authorities had to raise the pass mark to control the numbers of entrants, but this did not make a sufficient difference.

Señor Echazua is also critical of the training - or lack of it - given in schools. Most of them have received little theory, or practical jobs directed towards technical jobs.

The students in their turn condemn their teachers for lack of organization. They also criticize a lack of flexibility in the courses offered.

Anti-war riots close campus

from Benny Morris

JERUSALEM

The army has closed Al-Najah University in Nablus until the end of the current academic year after a day of rioting at West Bank universities last weekend.

Marking the first anniversary of Israel's invasion of southern Lebanon last June, hundreds of Al-Najah students poured into the streets of Nablus and set off passing Israeli vehicles with stones, shouted Palestinian nationalist slogans and waved Palestine Liberation Organization flags.

Security forces broke up the riot with tear gas and clubs, and surrounded the suburban campus. Six Israelis were slightly injured and campus sources said about ten students were injured. After long negotiations with the university administration, the security forces allowed the students who had fled into the campus to leave without being detained.

But a few hours later, Major-General Uri Orr, the Israeli commanding officer issued an order closing the university until further notice. Unofficially, the university administration was told the institution would remain shut until the next academic year. It is unclear whether the Israeli military government will object to the university giving out-of-year exams.

Al-Najah spokesman Seeb Emkat described the Israeli move as "a ridiculous over-reaction. Our 3,500 students should not be made to suffer because of a small, relatively peaceful demonstration like this one."

Erakat called for academic protest in Israel and abroad against the decision and for a reopening of the university.

At the West Bank's senior university, Bir Zeit, near Ramallah, fighting among different student factions which left about a dozen students injured, one seriously, prompted Israeli intervention to calm the campus.

The fighting was between students from Gaza's Islamic university, who came in their hundreds to the Bir Zeit

campus, and their supporters in Bir Zeit, and the bulk of the Bir Zeit students body, which supports the mainstream PLO group, El-Fatah, led by Yasser Arafat.

Israeli observers interpreted the clash as a spin-off of the clashes now occurring between pro-Arafat and anti-Arafat extremist guerrillas in Lebanon's Bek'a valley. The Gaza students, many of them Moslem fundamentalists, and their allies at Bir Zeit, support the more extreme components of the PLO, such as George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine as well as Khomeini's regime in Iran.

At Bir Zeit, the student union is dominated by the pro-Fatah, Pro-Arafat group, and the coalition of Moslem fundamentalists and Palestinian political extremists are in a minority.

The Bir Zeit administration shut the university for three days to calm tempers.

Vice chancellors call for more financial support for students

from Geoff Maslen

MELBOURNE

The factors inhibiting Australian students from going on to higher education are real and increasing, according to a report commissioned by the Australian vice chancellors' committee.

The report says that many of Australia's brightest young people are being deterred from studying beyond secondary school, but it is in the interests of the nation that their participation in higher education should be supported and encouraged by the government.

It reveals that state and federal government assistance to students has fallen alarmingly in the past 10 years. Before 1974, about 60 per cent of students received some form of financial aid. But with the phasing out of state government teacher education scholarships, and a tightening up on eligibility for federal allowances, the proportion has fallen to around 40 per cent.

"Evidence is beginning to emerge that during the period in which these changes in means of assistance have occurred, there has been a marked decline in the participation of young people in full-time higher education," the report states.

By 1981, the rate of full-time participation of male students aged 17 to 19 in university education had fallen to a level as low as that in 1964. Overall, there has been a decline of some 18 per cent since 1976 in the proportion of young people who go on to higher education in Australia, the report calls for a policy of financial assistance that will counteract these trends.

The committee which prepared the report was chaired by Professor John Scott, vice chancellor of La Trobe University.

In its review of student finances, the committee says the present system of financial aid to Australian higher education students is limited in its capacity to respond to student needs and that it should be restructured to correct the many deficiencies and anomalies.

The committee recommends against the reintroduction of fees which would impose much heavier financial burdens on an already disadvantaged population, the committee argues.

In discussing postgraduate assistance, the report calls for indexation of postgraduate awards. The committee says that if these awards are to be made taxable, all other allowances and awards should be included in taxation returns as taxable income.

It says the present number of commonwealth postgraduate awards, 900 in 1983, is adequate but should be reviewed from time to time.

The committee strongly opposes any large scale system of student loans - a policy already adopted by the new Labour government - but says the government should support universities in providing emergency loans to students.

AS160m in teacher education awards whereas in 1981, the figure had slumped to AS32m.

The report says that a policy of assisting students which combined a realistic level of government finance with a reasonable contribution from the student, and - where appropriate - his or her family, would acknowledge that both society and the individual benefit from higher education.

The abolition of tertiary education fees in 1974 and the availability of means-tested living allowances in that year raised the hopes of many "qualified and motivated" students that they could afford to educate themselves, at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels, on the basis of equal opportunity with Australians, the report says.

But for many these hopes have not been realized. Instead, many able students have turned away from further education.

The committee calls for a number of changes to correct deficiencies in the Tertiary Assistance Scheme:

● The independent or maximum rate should be regarded as the basic TEAS allowance, but its awards should be subject to certain limitations.

● Conditional on the acceptance of the above recommendation, the means test on parental income should cut in at a much lower level, but be phased out sharply, so giving more students a partial allowance.

● Independent status should be phased in according to age and not circumstances as at present, with an increasing proportion of students on the basic allowance not subject to the means test on parental income.

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A measure of what this would mean is shown by the fact that in 1974, state governments provided more than

Scientist faces clone allegations

from E. Patrick McQuaid

WASHINGTON

Scientific panels have been appointed in Europe and America to investigate the work of Mr Karl Illmensee, the Swiss developmental biologist credited with the first successful cloning of a mammal, in the aftermath of allegations that he manipulated laboratory data in a recent experiment. The controversy is further fuelled by the difficulty a team of American researchers are having in their attempts to reproduce the highly publicized mouse-cloning carried out by Mr Illmensee and Mr Peter Hoppe in 1980.

In Philadelphia, two biologists, Mr David Salter and Mr James McGrath of the Wistar Institute, say they have failed to repeat the original experiment but have cloned a mouse using an entirely different method.

The vice rector at the University of Geneva, where Mr Illmensee is chief of the laboratory of cell biology, said the professor had taken leave of absence until the university's investigation is concluded. According to Geneva there are allegations that Mr Illmensee changed laboratory reports in a recent genetic experiment to make it appear as though the work was without complications. Two doctoral candidates and a research associate working in his lab claimed during a staff meeting that Mr Illmensee could not have obtained the results he presented working the way he did.

A committee, including Nobel prize winners, is looking into the charges at Geneva. University officials warned that if the probe did not turn up evidence of legal wrongdoing, the three accused and anyone repeating the accusations could face criminal slander prosecution in the Swiss courts.

In the States, a similar panel has been appointed to review Mr Illmensee's work at Jackson Laboratory, located in Bar Harbor, Maine. His partner, Mr Hoppe, is still employed at Jackson, where they both worked in 1977 and 1978.

It has never been suggested that Mr Hoppe, an American, has been involved in any suspect laboratory work. In their January 1981 report to the Journal Cell, Illmensee and Hoppe describe their cloning as nuclear transplantation and say they removed the nucleus from a fertilized mouse egg and replaced it with another. The offspring was identical to the father mouse, they assert.

become a firm fixture in American politics.

The association, he said, now had less internal problems over its stand on civil rights, collective bargaining, political affairs and classroom issues than ever before. He announced last year that he would leave the \$85,000 a year job to pursue other interests. Mr Don Cameron, his deputy, is to succeed him.

Describing himself as a fundamentalist Christian, Mr Herndon is president of a coalition called Citizens Against Nuclear War. He said the 1.6 million member teachers' union had

Why Polish workers go underground to study

by a Special Correspondent

Solidarity's regional executive in Warsaw recently allotted 500,000 zloty to underground education courses. The courses, which carry on the tradition of the "Flying University" of the late 19th century, were launched in spring last year, shortly after the imposition of martial law.

Like the Flying University, they concentrate on such sensitive areas as modern history, sociology, economics, politics and practical legal issues. They are more broadly based than the Flying University and have been organized from the grass roots.

The Flying University was created and backed by a panel of some 70 university lecturers and its students were mainly undergraduates and young graduates from the state higher education system.

The new courses are based largely on workplaces and are attended by both blue and white-collar workers. This, the Warsaw underground Solidarity bulletin *Tygodnik Mazowiecki* noted recently, continues the tradition of contacts between workers and intellectuals established in the Solidarity era.

This tradition the official Polish media now presents as an attempt by intellectuals in Western party to subvert the Polish working-class.

When the courses began, most Solidarity activists and intellectual "advisers" were interned so the courses originally had no choice but to depend on mutual self-help. Now, a number of them do use visiting lecturers but many continue to work alone, preparing reading-lists, and then gathering to discuss recommended texts.

Textbooks for the courses come almost entirely from the underground press and are the biggest drain on their

finances. Underground Solidarity has established a special independent education fund, financed entirely out of the contributions of members who still faithfully pay their dues.

All official Solidarity assets were frozen on the imposition of martial law and, it appears, will ultimately be handed over to the new Communist Party-sponsored unions. Warsaw regional executive's donation of half a million zloty to the fund is, under the circumstances, substantial. This is equivalent to four years' salary for a university professor. A fund-raising drive has been launched and donations are payable via "underground newspapers".

Unlike the underground press of pre-Solidarity days, which operated on a cost-effective basis, publications geared to underground education groups sell below cost price. In addition to donations, Solidarity dues from teachers and university lecturers will be made over to the fund.

The production cost of the books is the least of their troubles. The security police keep up a constant war against the underground press and the seizure of paper stocks and printing equipment is frequently reported. Many books, are lost to avoid collectors or parents who hide them away for their children "just in case".

A "Flying Library" has been established by the teachers' and lecturers' chapter of underground Solidarity and an appeal has been issued to the owners of useful books. "Put the Logo BL (acronym for *Biblioteka Latynacka* - Flying Library) on the back of the title page, with a note 'read quickly and pass on to a reliable person'. You will probably never get it back, but it will not be wasted. With luck, many people will read it before it is confiscated by the security police or their collaborators," the teachers urge.

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TE1



The Ashmolean Museum, Oxford and its founder, Elias Ashmole.

A tour of the knickknackatory

One of the bundles of leaflets delivered to the pigeon-hole of every fresher at Oxford University gives details of the Ashmolean Museum. But few realize just how great an asset this home of antiquities and fine art standing behind imposing neo-classical pillars on the corner of Beaumont Street and St Giles really is both to the city and to the academic community.

The Ashmolean by any standards is an academic museum. Exhibits are very dense and captions, often bawling footnotes, allude to periods or reigns, and assume a good knowledge of dates. The museum has very close ties with the university, which finances it, and has 27 staff of senior lecturer status who teach students. It has an international reputation and can claim a substantial role in the development of scientific and rationalist thinking so linked to Oxford.

The museum is celebrating its three hundredth anniversary by mounting a special exhibition in honour of Elias Ashmole, the remarkable man who founded it. It was the first proper institutional museum to open its doors to the general public 70 years before the British Museum followed in London.

It was in 1683 that 12 wagon loads of "rarities" trundled through the streets of Oxford after being brought from London by river to the original building near the Sheldonian in the heart of the university. The load contained zoological specimens, monsters, minerals, medicaments, aromatics, antiquarian arms and weapons, corn, tumas, idols, mortuary vessels, coins, pictures, freaks, relics, precious stones, Chinese lanterns, Red Indian shirts, medals, and even dodos. No wonder some people dubbed the museum the "knickknackatory".

The original collection belonged to the royal gardeners, the Tradescants. Ashmole had painstakingly catalogued the collection, known to Londoners as Tradescant's Ark, and in 1659 he acquired the collection as a gift. He had strong links with the university and he began making arrangements to present it to Oxford, throwing in his own valuable collection of books and paintings.

Ashmole (1617-1692), chemist, collector, restorer, cataloguer, author of the standard history on the Order of the Garter, loyal Royalist later to become Windsor Herald, was the son of a saddler who made his fortune during the Civil War as collector of the King's Excise Tax. He survived the Royalist defeat, and was rewarded for his loyalty after the Restoration.

His importance was both in saving the Tradescant collection from almost

Paul Flather visits one of the first British museums to open to the public

certain dispersal, and in promoting the young scientists of the day. Even if the collection was bizarre, the observations and objects proved immensely useful to the scientists. Indeed, we are told the first visitors to the newly opened museum, the Duke and Duchess of York, were entertained to some chemical experiments in the "elaboratory" downstairs and expressed themselves well pleased. As the chemistry laboratories, they became for 150 years the real home of scientific advances in Oxford.

Once the museum was open, the collection began to grow, as Ashmole had foreseen. The university added its own prized possessions, including the famous Alfred Jewel discovered in Somerset in 1693. But overall its fortunes waned rather than waxed, largely because of the problems of conserving the specimens.

The latter half of the nineteenth century saw the museum reorganized with Ashmole's books and manuscripts going to the Bodleian library, while Arundel's legendary marbles, John Selden's inscriptions, and various other miscellany, including Guy Fawkes' lamp, came to the Ashmolean. The natural history and scientific material went to the University Museum in the Parks, opened in 1855, and ethnographical specimens went to the Pitt Rivers Museum, opened in 1885. Then under Sir Arthur Evans, the excavator of Knossos in Crete and Keeper for 24 years until 1908, the museum really came into its own as the Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archaeology.

The museum now has five sections: a world famous department of western art including the best collection anywhere of Raphael drawings - so many indeed it is quite impossible to display them properly. It includes examples of famous names, from Corot to Gore, including Poussin, Picasso, Camille, and so on. The department of antiquities also has a fine collection, whether of European pre-history, Egyptian, Celtic grave-goods, Greek, Roman, and Etruscan art, and medieval artefacts.

Coins and medals became a third department with more than 250,000 objects second only to the British



Patricia Santinelli visits Humberside in our series on colleges and polytechnics

Humberside trawls for a bigger catch

Humberside College of Higher Education is still at a crucial development stage. It only recently became Humberside College, after the merger of Hull and Grimsby colleges. This is part of the reorganization of higher education in Humberside designed to ensure that deprived areas get a fair deal.

The college's development plan is therefore orientated towards ensuring that higher education fulfils the industrial, social and economic needs of the region, while maintaining and expanding its national and international emphasis.

As a result the 10 per cent proposed cut has been included in budget reductions already agreed with the county council and no amputation is planned. The college decided against setting priorities because its plan identifies areas which are to receive greater support than others.

Principal John Stoddart, soon to take over as director of Sheffield Polytechnic, says he has been warned that not setting priorities might be dangerous, as NAB might, for example, decide to take out engineering. But he argues that their framework is growth in technology and other programmes.

The college has absorbed the National Advisory Body exercise in its revised development plan on the grounds that both aim to balance academic priorities and resources against expenditure cuts.

Basically the college has determined to support new areas of growth which it believes vital to the development of the college and the region. It plans to continue its commitment to sandwich courses in engineering, food technology, fishery studies, European business studies and Higher DATEC, as well as the college-wide part-time certificate/diploma degree scheme.

At the same time it has reduced target numbers in social sciences, architecture, nautical studies, humanities and fine art and graphic design. Mr Stoddart admits that he is slightly concerned that NAB might see this as prioritization, but he stresses that NAB would be well advised not to close down certain areas, unless it had a much higher degree of local and regional knowledge than the college itself.

The spread of courses is set in the context of a continuing annual increase in advanced work and decrease in non advanced provision in nautical studies, marine technology and engineering. In addition the plan is geared to the development of a course based at Grimsby to the equivalent of 750 full time students, transfer of resources to this site, the retention of all viable part-time courses and the rationalization of course structures.

As a result of this there will be an actual increase in student numbers rather than planned targets. Originally the college hoped to increase numbers from 3,650 to 4,500 but it has had to scale this down to 4,250.

The cuts which amount to £750,000 must be achieved in phased reductions by 1985/86 agreed with the county council. The college's academic board has calculated that a 10 per cent reduction in the advanced further education pool and in student revenue would amount to £588,000.

Two thirds of this is to be found through staff savings with the aim of achieving a better staff student ratio of 12:1, and the remainder through cuts in resources and equipment.

The National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education branch of the college is currently battling against the staff cuts which it says are around 80 but which the college sets at 40. NAB says that if better compensation was agreed at least 65 staff could be lost through early retirement.

The college however, has had little option but to agree to these savings, as the local authority has already twice topped up its budget because of a low pool allocation.

In its response to NAB the college makes it clear that it ought to have been treated on the same basis as a

polytechnic. It argues that in nautical terms the college is the largest provider of advanced work within the public sector outside polytechnics, both in terms of student numbers and advanced courses.

Humberside has a distinct regional industrial and employment history, quite unlike that of West and South Yorkshire, says the college. For example its major industries are food and drink, chemical and allied industries, engineering, steel, agriculture and fisheries, transport distribution and commercial services. Yet the college has had to fight hard to make sure it could fulfil the needs of these industries.

The college plans to establish a major site at Grimsby in the next three years to more than double the current student population following advanced courses, approximately two thirds in applied science, technology and fisheries courses and the remainder in business, humanities and social sciences.

The academic board and the governing council laid down 10 principles and criteria within which faculty boards operated.

Some of these were already included in the development plan framework but others included a rigorous checking of courses and groups of courses against criteria such as quality, cost effectiveness, local/regional importance, uniqueness/distinctiveness regionally and nationally, student demand, pass rates and University of Hull provision.

It stressed that sub-degree work should not be reduced disproportionately to degree provision. This would have to be convincing justification for maintaining courses which had minimum enrolment, and relative priorities in future courses would have to be established.

Faculties had started last September preparing papers on how they would operate with a 10 per cent cut, this was coordinated by the planning and development committee and in turn considered and agreed by the academic board and governing council as part of a revised development plan.

As a result in engineering, regarded as a crucial resource for the region, the main increase will be in the 85 full-time sandwich and part-time regional degrees where it is planned to enrol 75 more students.

The sandwich course is designed to meet the employment needs of Humberside industry. Its primary objective is to apply engineering principles to the solution of industrial engineering problems.

The main trends of reduction are in the BA full-time social sciences degree which is being reduced to 15 from 77. In architecture both the first year intake reduced to 42 in the humanities both the BA in combined studies and the higher education diploma are being reduced from 74 to 45 and from 118 to 80.

Basically, however, the college is looking for a much lesser cut than 10 per cent from NAB in recognition that it is a deprived area as far as higher education is concerned. They hope NAB will bring a period of continued funding and more freedom to plan on an institutional basis rather than course by course.

"If out of the whole programme approach of NAB, you could fix example have a programme in engineering into which you could introduce courses in response to needs without reference to the DES and a three year gestation, then institutions could really make the best use of their resources," he said.

But above all he says that the college is waiting for NAB to confirm its profile as a polytechnic. Once this is done the college will approach the DES.

"The department should right the anomaly. It is not a question of seeking status or trying to escalate our department. It is mainly because Humberside is not like any other college and we would make a big difference to the way industry regards the institution, as students and staff," Mr Stoddart says.

Biotechnology is the fastest-growing field for academic-industrial collaboration in Britain. With a Government keen to promote industrial ventures, a strong national academic base, and innovative companies seeking partnerships just when higher education started to feel the public expenditure pinch, the arena has proved irresistible to universities and polytechnics.

It is easy to underestimate the extent of new British initiatives in biotechnology because this country rarely sees the Genentech style venture-capital linked companies which courted publicity to boost their share issues so successfully in the United States. And even those British centres which are well-known, like Leicester University's Biocentre, are not striving to keep a high profile. They recognize that biotechnologists are now settling in for the long haul.

The potential of "the application of biological organisms, systems or processes to the manufacturing and service industries", to take one broad official definition, is widely recognized in industry and academia. But now that the first wave of publicity for this new "biological revolution" is over, it is clear that the really important uses of new biotechnology in energy, agriculture and process industries are still some way off. It is easy to have good ideas, like making human insulin in bacteria, but turning ideas into reliable industrial procedures and eventually into profits, takes much longer.

In Britain this is seen as cause for optimism. There is time for British scientists and engineers to get properly established in a new set of technologies early in their gestation. University biotechnologists who want to be part of a successful British effort in the field will have to make new links with government agencies, bankers and companies. And, in a highly multidisciplinary subject, they will often have to sustain connections with colleagues.

In Britain, the effort to forge such links is reinforced by awareness of past failures. When the Leicester Biocentre was launched, the university's vice-chancellor Mr Maurice Shock recalled that the only reward Oxford had to show for Florey's work on production of penicillin was a rose garden in front of Magdalen College, presented as a token of gratitude.

And as recently as 1975, Dr Cesar Milstein's development of the technique for making very pure "monoclonal" antibodies at the Medical Research Council's Laboratory for Molecular Biology in Cambridge escaped notice long enough for scientific publication to prevent patenting. This blunder, generally laid at the door of the often criticized National Research Development Corporation, has now been largely retrieved by the MRC's close alliance with the National Enterprise Board backed biotechnology company Celltech.

But the eagerness with which other small research companies have seized on monoclonal antibodies as the basis for commercial products like diagnostic kits alerted other universities to the way the gap between "basic" research and commercial application has narrowed almost to invisibility. One central agency for coordinating these links is the Science and Engineering Research Council, which has set up a small biotechnology directorate under Dr Geoff Potter. Dr Potter stresses that academic-industrial collaboration happens in a variety of ways, and some of these are already well-used, by the SERC. Thus, the CASE studentship and industrial cooperative grant schemes both suit the needs of the directorate well. So far, SERC has backed 17 cooperative programmes in biotechnology, involving a dozen academic centres and 14 different companies. These have brought £1.7m of industrial research money into academic research, for a total SERC investment of less than £2m.

Success in schemes like this depends on a clear understanding among the academics of what industry wants, and a good knowledge in industry of what academic research can do. Here, the SERC Biotechnology Directorate tries to help by organizing informal discussions, chaired by Dr Potter.

All these activities are "moving along quite well at the moment", according to Dr Tony James, chairman of the Biotechnology Directorate's management committee, and director of Unilever's research division in biotechnology. Dr James emphasizes that companies must be open about their basic research needs - competition can come later, when products are under development. Thus Unilever, with its extensive interests in food and agricul-

The fast breeder

Jon Turney examines biotechnology - in the first of a series on the burgeoning links between academics and industry



Part of the Imperial Biotech company's glossy brochure

ture, also holds joint seminars with Agricultural Research Council institutes, as well as university departments.

The ARC itself will soon be linked to a new agricultural genetics company, backed by Ultramar, through which it hopes to emulate the success of Celltech. And the research councils generally now have a "better attitude" to communication with industry, said Dr James. His recent appointment to the Advisory Board for the Research Councils should help ensure another voice arguing for the importance of biotechnology research.

Servicing overall industrial needs demands a strategic view of research and the Government insists that there is coordination of the national biotechnology effort, rejecting the criticisms made last year by the House of Commons Select Committee on Education, Science and the Arts in its report on biotechnology. Certainly, there is a welter of overlapping committees, but the recent announcement of a group of three men recruited by Dr Ronald Coleman, the Government Chemist, to spot gaps in British biotechnology suggests that the overall strategy is not complete.

At SERC, Dr Potter has evolved his own framework and list of priorities. The biotechnology directorate has seven priority research sectors chosen as vital to development of the area in the UK and so meriting special support. They hope to promote cooperative grants in:

- Biocatalysis - including use of cells or enzymes fixed on an inert matrix to process chemicals;
- Plant genetics and biochemistry;
- Growing animal and plant cells in culture on a large scale;
- Fermentation technology - especially design of reactors and study of the best conditions for growing microbes;
- Downstream processing - how to get the desired products out of the fermented mass;
- Sensors and bioclectronics - essential for controlling complex new processes;
- Recombinant DNA technology - the nuts and bolts of real genetic engineering.

A list like this raises the question of the distance between promoting a set of research priorities and actually directing research. So far the SERC directorate has been circumspect about this, simply offering the re-orientation of academic work to fit industrial demands as a general aim.

One approach to offering useful research to industry while pursuing a programme geared to academic goals is exemplified by Leicester University's Biocentre. Professor Barry Holland's team at Leicester have gathered funds from a wide range of sources to create a venture of the kind sure to be commended by the Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development's

forthcoming report to the Prime Minister on industry-university links.

The Biocentre was conceived more than two years ago as a basic research centre backed by industry. The SERC, which has backed the centre to the tune of £180,000, hopes that the Leicester example can be followed elsewhere. And Professor Holland's success in attracting five industrial sponsors for a centre of excellence in plant genetics and microbial molecular biology suggests that the scheme bears close scrutiny by other institutions.

The centre aims to build on existing strengths of the university, which was one of the recipients of earmarked University Grants Committee funds for biotechnology, and the research programme dovetails with existing investigations. The university administration was behind the venture from the start, and Professor Holland believes that refining the proposal initially by discussing the details with Mr Shock and other heads of department helped to sell the idea to outsiders.

Eventually, with help first of all from the NRDC (now combined with the National Enterprise Board in the British Technology Group), a carefully crafted package emerged in which the four initial industrial sponsors would each put £50,000.

The four companies were food manufacturers Dalgety Spillers, John Brown Engineers and Constructors, brewers Whitbread and the tobacco firm Gallaher. They have since been joined by Distillers. For their money, they each have access to the results of the centre's research, and to the expertise it will develop as it grows.

Currently, the 15 people Professor Holland estimated as the minimum for a workable research group are based in laboratories in the university's existing medical sciences building. But an important selling point was the guarantee that the university had allocated its sole remaining vacant lot for a purpose built centre, which should eventually accommodate 50 or 60 scientists.

Success breeding success, the industrial contributions have been topped by a grant of £500,000 from the Wolfson Foundation to help pay for the new building, which should be finished by 1985.

So far, commitment on all sides has created the nucleus of the research group the centre will need, but the several years more. And it will depend on extensive development of contract research as well as recruitment of more industrial sponsors for the core programme. However, Barry Holland emphasizes that contract research, when it comes, will not be developed at the expense of the fundamental research effort, although it may draw on the results.

Professor Holland hopes that the industrial connexion will help Leicester develop a centre of excellence

which will try to turn its expertise to the benefit of the wider academic community. And this will come not just from "in house" research and teaching but from summer schools and short courses for researchers from other universities and colleges.

Leicester has already mounted a gene cloning course for would-be genetic engineers, and he is keen to develop this kind of initiative. He believes strongly that the well-favoured should work to transfer their expensively acquired technical skills to other institutions. In Leicester's case, the stress on basic research has been an inducement for industrial backers, not least because it will mean the centre's programme always remains eligible for Research Council support. But in some ways the Biocentre's programme may turn out to be unusual, as many firms will be seeking ties with researchers who can contribute to the outstanding problems in applying molecular biology in large-scale production.

Several new ventures are trying to foster the right combination of fundamental biology and biochemical engineering skills by bringing together researchers in two or more institutions. This is not always necessary, as the Technical Development Company-backed Imperial Biotech company demonstrates, drawing on Imperial College's impressive range of experience from fine biochemistry to large scale fermentation and extraction.

One possibility is that the need to pool relevant experience may bring universities and polytechnics closer. Mrs Janet Tufnell, who commutes

from her teaching duties at Teesside Polytechnic to do her research at nearby Durham university thinks so. She pointed out that the north-east universities have more highly developed programmes in basic biological research, while the polytechnics know more of process engineering.

Teesside is especially interested in downstream processing, and has been teaching biochemical engineering for 15 years. In addition, the polytechnics tend to have wider industrial contacts because they need to place sandwich course students. So far, the exploitation of these complementary strengths is poorly developed in the north west, but the Washington Development Corporation, in particular, is keen to promote the area as an academic-industrial centre for biotechnology.

Regional development agencies are keen to exploit local academic work in biotechnology and they offer another source of funds. One good example is a long-established area of biotechnology is Drug Development (Scotland) Ltd, with 20 per cent shares held by Dundee University, the Scottish Development Agency and a contract research company. The remaining 40 per cent of the shares are held by a trust which will use profits from the company's drug testing work to fund research in Dundee University's department of pharmacology and therapeutics.

The SDA is also the prime mover behind a more ambitious scheme to link all eight Scottish universities to a single new company, Bioscot. The agency's director for health care and biotechnology, Dr Charles Fairley, argues that there are almost no risks on the university side of this kind of venture, provided the contracts are properly drafted.

This helps explain why virtually every institution you turn to has a biotechnology initiative under way or being planned. University College London, already the beneficiary of large investments from the drug companies Sandoz and Endorphin incorporated very soon announced a large industry backed research programme in collaboration with the University of Kent and the Polytechnic of Central London.

Sheffield University has Plant Science Ltd, based on the Wolfson Institute of Biotechnology and backed by Britain's leading venture capitalists TDC. And Britain also has a fair number of small independent biotechnology companies, like Monoclonal in Edinburgh, IQ (Bio) in Cambridge and Bio Isolates in Swansea, most of which have done as major shareholders or board members.

The ultimate impact of this complex jigsaw puzzle of sometimes overlapping ventures is hard to guess when the technology is still generally new. Geoff Potter is cautious: "I don't think biotechnology is going to offer the number of jobs that people hope - it does not permeate all spheres in the way electronics and computers do". But academic-industrial collaborations in biotechnology are helping loosen up old administrative structures in higher education institutions, and change academic attitudes to commercial ties.

In the end, biotechnologists' role in stimulating their colleagues in other fields to contemplate getting their hands dirty in industry may be as important as the more tangible products.

HIGHER EDUCATION

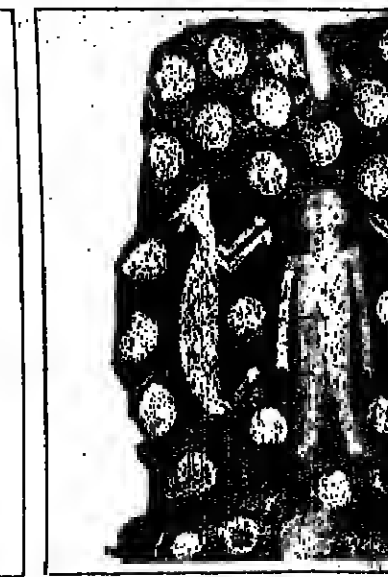
That was the year that was

On December 31, 1982, *The Times* published a special review of 1982 as it appeared to the tertiary sector of education. In separate articles there were examinations of policy, universities, the public sector, unions, teachers training and the National Union of Students. Developments in science, social science, adult education and the problems of the young were also featured. Special reports on higher education in Scotland and Northern Ireland were included, and in the International section, North America, France, South Africa, West Germany and Poland. There was a sampler of the year's features encompassing Sir Peter Parker on pluralism to Dr Roy Porter's analysis of the impact of fashion on the sciences.

The eight-page review has now been reprinted and is available to readers at a cost of 60p each (including postage) from the address below.

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Far left, Guy Fawkes' lamp came to the Ashmolean in the second half of the nineteenth century. The 'hook' (left) belonged to Chief Powhatan of Virginia. It is made of leather and decorated with shells. Other exhibits of the museum include Henry III's spurs and a collection of Toby jugs.

Leslie Scarman on tolerance and why 'live and let live' is not as effective a policy as

In a sense, to a lawyer, it's a non-subject. Tolerance is a legal concept and parcel of the English way of life for a hundred years or more. But in its legal sense, tolerance has only a negative content: it is at best a negative virtue. Ask the average person "What is tolerance?" and the reply will probably be: "Live and let live". These words are in fact enshrined in one of the basic English notions of the common law: "So use your own that you do not harm another". It is possible to multiply this basic outlook in the field of tolerance to say that neither state nor individual, however powerful, may interfere with any person's way of life, unless the law imposes a specific restriction. But is this enough?

My argument is that it is not enough, that tolerance in its purely negative aspect of not interfering with other people is really a fairly low-scale value. Tolerance carries with it positive duties to be recognized and enforced by the law.

Positive discrimination? Yes, but in circumstances to be defined by law. If law is to be tolerant in any positive sense it must protect the interests of the minorities among us, and in the twentieth century, no society can claim to be tolerant in a civilized way unless it is able to move from the negative aspect of tolerance to the positive duties associated with tolerance. It is not enough for the law merely to insure us all of the same civil and political rights. The law must safeguard every-one and, in particular, members of the minority communities against suppression, which is a much more serious thing than oppression, and against disadvantage. It is fundamental in a civilized, plural society, which we must claim to be, that minorities have the right not only to survive but to flourish.

How does English law measure up to this requirement? Are the positive duties which are implicit in any civilized interpretation of the word tolerance, to be found in our law at all? Or is the thrust of our society that the support and protection of minorities is left merely to policy, the influence of public opinion upon government and parliament unsupported by positive legal obligation? If we find that tolerance ultimately depends merely on an ethic which we expect the executive and legislature to observe, then how can it be protected when the going gets rough?

English law is, of course, a combination of common law which is the customary law of the kingdom handed down by the judges from one generation to another and owes nothing to Parliament, and statute law which is, precisely, the enacted will of Parliament. Our statute law at the moment possesses two very important statutes: the Sex Discrimination Act of 1975 and the Race Relations Act of 1976. These are modern statutes designed to meet modern problems. They are not by any means the whole story of English legal activity in the field of tolerance. The story goes back much further into our history.

In religious matters we are, since 1829 when the Toleration Act was passed, a tolerant society. We do have an established church, a church established by law. But since 1829 it is not an exclusive church, which is of course what matters. In the case of political rights, the history is not so long, but political rights are today effectively assured to everyone. We have universal adult suffrage. The law of public order, the law of sedition, the law of criminal libel, even the law of blasphemy all exist but are rarely invoked; the Public Order Act of 1936 is invoked in situations of disturbance like the Brixton riots. But these laws, properly administered, pose no real threat to freedom of speech or freedom of political action outside Parliament and the best illustration of this is the habit of public demonstration.

When I was a young man, politics by demonstration was almost unknown; indeed, I remember in the late 1930s being taught at university that there was no right to demonstrate on streets or public highways, because in law a highway exists only for the purposes of passage and re-passage; if you stop on your way the stop must be only for a reasonable period and you must not obstruct other users of the road. Anyone who lives in London sees the highways of the city regularly obstructed by vast processions, often for causes so obscure and described in terms so unEnglish that they are incomprehensible, exercising their right



The case for the defence

of demonstration on public highways which, according to the lawyers in my youth, were not available for that purpose.

Quite simply, English law has developed; the right to demonstrate has developed in the hands of the judges as an effective right. The picture of civil rights is by no means a bad one and here, of course, we reach back into history: Magna Carta is still a statute in force in the kingdom of England, one that probably did not reach Scotland since it was passed in a period when the two countries were almost constantly at war. Among other things, Magna Carta assured that no one's life or liberty could be taken away or threatened save by trial according to laws. The language is of course archaic but what Magna Carta did in modern terms was to ensure that nobody could suffer legal restraint save through the action of the courts. This is an ancient common law principle which retains immense importance.

Our constitution now is basically governed by the Act of Settlement of 1688; when the Stuarts were exiled and William of Orange became King a constitutional limit was set upon the Crown.

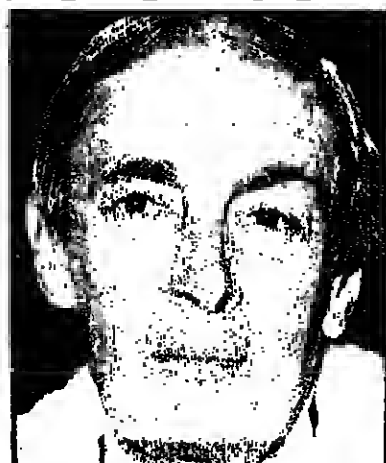
The Crown is, of course, the English term for executive government and since 1688 the executive government of this country has been unable to impose restraints or restrictions upon the expression of opinion or upon our conduct save in accordance with the common law or with statutes properly enacted by Parliament. Here again the constitutional position reinforces the Magna Carta position.

English law respects and protects

This fundamental approach of English law, the negative approach upon which we have to build, the principle that the individual is free to do what he will, unless it is contrary to law, has greatly buttressed in the twentieth century by the existence of certain international obligations assumed by the United Kingdom. The UK is a signatory of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 and it is, much more significantly, also a signatory of the European Convention of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, signed in 1950 and ratified in 1953.

These two instruments – and particularly the European Convention – are bulwarks larger and larger in the jurisprudence of the UK and they support and should enable the judges to develop the basically tolerant approach to man which is the historical legacy of the common law and of the ancient statutes and the Act of Settlement. So it is a fair conclusion that English law does respect and protect individual rights; it recognizes equality of opportunity, it recognizes freedom of religion, it recognizes and safeguards effective civil and political rights, and it

"I know from my experience in Northern Ireland and from my experience in Brixton that... our minorities, or some of them, do still have a sense of insecurity, frustration and disadvantage. The rights are there, but we have not yet developed a sufficiently sensitive system, either political or judicial, to ensure that all can avail themselves of those rights."



does impose constitutional restraints upon both the Crown – the executive government – and upon the judges, because the judges are bound to obey the statute law of the kingdom and the Crown has its powers limited by the settlement of 1688.

What did arise from 1688 that was not wholly foreseen at the time is the untrammelled supremacy of Parliament in all matters of legislation. Parliament, in a legislative sense, is supreme; it has a sovereign power which cannot be challenged. Parliament can enact what law it chooses, and whatever law is chosen to enact, justly or unjustly, those laws have to be obeyed by the Crown, by the judges and by the rest of us, and they have to be enforced through the courts. Thus it is that we have a society in which there are constitutional checks and balances everywhere except upon Parliament. The one – very real – restraint upon Parliament is the ballot box.

Such is the main outline of the English law's approach to human rights and the freedom of man, in most respects a pretty good approach. A very good friend of mine, now an old man, fled from central Europe during the nightmarish late 1930s and came here with his family; in time, he made himself a master of English law; he was one of the first Law Commissioners and he is a Queen's Counsel. He once said to me, when I was criticizing this country: "Your trouble is that you have never lived in an intolerant society", and this is something that native-born Britons should never forget.

The problem is that the sort of tolerance I have been describing, essentially negative in character, is no longer enough for modern civilized man. One never has a right without somebody else having a duty. Every positive right recognized and enforced by the law implies the existence of a duty upon somebody else. The duty of course can be positive or negative; if it is positive, the person subjected to that duty has to do something which otherwise he would not have to do; of course if it is merely a negative duty then he has to refrain from doing something which otherwise he would be free to do. This poses the real problem about positive tolerance and of course

it leads to the problem associated with positive discrimination. Two recent cases illustrate nearly a positive right being a duty upon somebody else.

The Inner London Education Authority engages men and women as teachers irrespective of their ethnic background and on an absolutely straightforward basis of merit. There was a teacher in London who was a Muslim. It is part of the code of Islam that a man must, if he can, go to the mosque on Friday. The Muslim teacher sought to have the right to take Friday mornings off from school because he wished to go to the mosque. He pointed out that since he was reasonably near a mosque, his Imam would not accept as an excuse that it was not possible because it clearly was.

The headmaster took the view that this would put an intolerable burden on the other members of the staff. No doubt he consulted with the ILEA and he said: "No, you have to be in school on Friday morning". The Muslim pointed out that the Jews had their Saturday, and the Christians their Sunday; why should he not have his holy day on Friday; greatly daring, he took his case to the courts. I am sorry to say that, some years ago, he lost in the court of Appeal, although there was a minority judgment. The man was seeking a positive right to practise his religion in the way his religion required of him; as he could only do it at the expense of others, the school authorities refused; it was tested in law and he was unable to succeed.

Case of the Sikh and his turban

Contrast that with the more recent case of the Sikh and his turban, which is even more dramatic, because this time we are dealing not with the public educational system but with a private school which insisted on school uniform. The boy and his parent sought entry to the school but insisted that if the boy came he should be allowed to wear his turban, this being a requirement of the Sikh religion. The headmaster repeated his desire for uniformity and pointed to a number of Sikh pupils whose parents had not

insisted on the turban. Provided he was in his school in a respectable and educationally efficient way, and he had the right to determine what was done – and worn – in his school. The case went to the House of Lords which, construing the appropriate words in the Race Relations Act of 1976 found that the headmaster was under a positive duty to let in the boy with his turban. It is an interesting illustration of how one individual's freedom of choice was limited in order that a member of a minority group could exercise a positive right recognized by the law. So, positive rights when confirmed by law can be a threat to the freedom of others: they can degenerate into a system of burdensome privileges with all the implications of injustice and intolerance that one associates with privilege. Privilege, clearly, must be avoided.

The one thing that we cannot do is put the clock back to the old days of the common law, when the law was essentially laissez-faire in its approach to social problems. We may not delude ourselves into thinking that man today will settle for a law which ensures as more than that individual opinions, words and actions will be tolerated. Today we insist from the law not only a guarantee of life and liberty but an acceptable standard of living; not only the right to marry and have our children educated but the right to have them educated at public expense; not only the right to work, if one can find it, but to certain rates of minimum pay and conditions of work; not only the opportunity to save against illness, old age or a rainy day, but the right to the support of that complex of detailed rights and duties known as Social Security. We, in our plural society, demand all this without any discrimination on any ground of sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or any other opinion, national or social origin. It is precisely the fact that we live in a plural society where all this is demanded and expected as of legal right that tolerance as understood in the common law is not enough.

The ethic of tolerance has got to be translated into a different world and it has to be defined by a law infinitely more detailed, more specific and more positive than the negative though wholesome principles of the common law.

The duty to achieve this new, difficult, detailed and complex law that we require rests fairly and squarely on Parliament and the courts. The Sex Discrimination Act of 1975 and the Race Relations Act of 1976 are good indications of the new tolerance, to both these statutes, positive sacrifices are demanded of some of us of cherished rights to do as we please. In the Race Relations Act, there is the beginning of a legal offer of special opportunities to certain classes in our society, in schools, higher education and training, and this puts a difficult obligation upon the majority who do not have those particular opportunities or that particular assistance. In the tolerance covered by these two statutes, obligation has become a positive duty, and it is in the order that the values of both statutes can be achieved.

Those values are of course the protection of specific minorities or, if women are not in a minority properly speaking, those members of the community who are weaker or disadvantaged for specific historical reasons. The aim is not merely that they should survive but that disadvantage should be lifted from them.

Ultimately these laws have to be enforced; this can, ultimately, only be done by the courts. However many administrative tribunals there may be and however many administrative decisions. We are developing in this country, somewhat along the American model, principles, far-reaching principles, of judicial review, of executive action in the whole field of the positive rights and obligations which are the field of tolerance.

The courts are important because it is the judges who interpret Parliamentary legislation. Whatever Parliament may think it is saying in a statute, at the end of the day Parliament says what the judges say they said. Take for instance the GLC "fair fares" controversy, which went to the House of Lords. The GLC slashed the price of public transport in London. The Bromley Council challenged that act and sought judicial

positive discrimination

review saying that it was not lawful under the transport legislation. The legislation governing public transport was immensely complicated. There were statutes beginning in 1962; there was an important statute as far as London was concerned in 1969, and I have little doubt that local authorities throughout the country, including the GLC, and conceivably central government departments as well believed that the effect of those statutes was that public transport should be run as a public service on a loss-making basis; there was no obligation to try and make a profit; they were entitled to meet the deficit out of the rates.

In its judicial review, the House of Lords ruled that this was not the correct interpretation of the statute. The Lords may have been wrong, they may have been right, but constitutionally theirs is the last word as supreme court of the country. The courts have immense power in dealing with the legislation of Parliament. True, they are bound by the Act of Settlement to obey the word of Parliament but they interpret that word and they determine the principles by which statutes are interpreted. So there is the vital importance in dealing with the legislation that is necessary for the new tolerance in our society, an indication of the importance of the courts.

There is another reason, a very different kind of reason, why in the development of a positively tolerant society the courts are important. In a democratic society, majority rule is basic. In the plural society which we have become, there will inevitably be found minorities which exercise little or no political power and have little or no political influence. If society is going to be tolerant in the way I have defined, those minorities both as groups and as individuals are entitled to have their voices heard in our elected institutions in sufficient numbers for their voices to carry weight.

A power to get things done

Equally, despite the problems posed by majority rule in a democracy for minorities that can never hope themselves to be a majority, somehow we have got to see that there is a power somewhere to get things done for these minorities, to remedy their grievances, their injustices, their frustration, their disadvantages; at the moment, that power rests simply in the goodwill of others. If that goodwill is there and if we develop the tolerance that I have been indicating, it may never be necessary for the new minorities themselves to form political parties, they can join other groups are members and act politically in the homogeneous way which we have understood in our country for a very long time. But at the end of the day the eccentric individual, the minority group, will have to rest on its access to the media, on its access to men and women of good will in Parliament, and on the courts in order that their rights can be vindicated.

So there really is, particularly in a democratic society, the need for legal guarantee in the hands of an independent judiciary and that guarantee can be given only by developing our legal system and our enacted law in accordance with a basic principle governing the whole of the law: that the law exists to uphold the social and economic, as well as the civil and political rights and duties of all, and that law must be fairly and fearlessly applied and enforced by the courts.

So much for the principle, but what about the machinery? How are we going to develop the apparatus to achieve this? In political rights, civil rights, social and economic rights, we are in the process of developing that machinery. The judges developing their jurisprudence in that field are executive action in that field are showing us an apparatus that has been developed to see that minorities and individuals get their rights. Yet, I know from my experience in Northern Ireland and from my experience in Brixton that one of this is quite enough. Our minorities, or some of them, do still have a sense of insecurity, frustration and disadvantage. The rights are there, but we have not yet developed a sufficiently sensitive system, either political or judicial, to ensure that all can avail themselves of those rights.

There is sensitive legislation on the statute book which marks a switch of emphasis. When I was a young man in the 1930s, there was very little judicial review. The judges spent most of their time when they were not dealing with crime in dealing with actions for damages for personal injury arising out of factory and road accidents. Today, most of our high court judges spend most of their time in the field of administrative law which is the lawyers' term to cover this developing world of judicial review, where the new tolerance is slowly being hammered out.

The judges today face a challenge greater than any faced by English judges since the seventeenth century. The judges of the House of Stuart failed to master the divine right of kings and the result of that was civil war. Let us hope that the judges of the house of Windsor can impose restraints upon majority action at all levels to relieve poverty, disadvantage, hopelessness and despair. Unless this is done, our plural society will fail apart. If it is done, then our plural society will be the best of all societies, one and many at the same time.

We have made a beginning, but for the moment the substantive law is a hotch-potch of specific statutes, each of limited scope and covering by no means the whole field; a hotch-potch of specific legal rules also clearly defined, but by no means of universal effect; a hotch-potch of court practices and procedures – judicial review has been developed by the judges with no proper statutory background at all; judicial review developed by the judges has crept into a statute at last, the Supreme Court Act of 1981 is to reformulate what the judges have been developing. Some of us even thought that it was unwise to put it in a statute because it might inhibit the judicial development. Now, we need a breakthrough to principle and it is because that breakthrough is needed, because Parliament, the Government and the judges need broad guidance over the whole field of law, that I have become an exponent of a Bill of Rights for this country.

We have a model to hand: the common law and our statute law are already supported, at any rate morally, by the fact that we have signed the United Nations declaration and the fact that we have signed and ratified the European Convention of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. This last is a valuable document, drawn by some English lawyers, based on the common law and could be incorporated into English law without any tearing of the fabric of our present law. If that came about, it would give a great impetus to the development of the judicial review; I have purposely avoided the issue of a written constitution against which judges could then set legislation to check its acceptability; if legislation was intolerant or oppressive, it would be possible to say – simply – that it was unconstitutional.

Any such solution is a long way off and I may be a legal dreamer dreaming dreams. They are worth dreaming but we must get on with the business long before such dreams can come true. Introduce the European Convention into English law and at any rate you would have a panoply of principle backing up the present hotch-potch of statute and common law rules. Unless an effort is made, the present situation, not too bad a situation, could deteriorate; if we do make the effort the opportunity for success is there and I myself think that on legal, moral, cultural and aesthetic grounds a plural society is an immensely exciting opportunity for expanding human horizons.

This has got to be done consistently with our democracy and consistently with the cherishing of the human rights of those who are in a minority and like all the great perks associated with freedom are not always associated with virtuous people. Signers provide the greatest, not the least, opportunity for the sinner and it is when we are faced with the sinner that the tendency to become intolerant may amount to a temptation. Let us look after the bad as well as the good – English law has never forgotten that and neither should we.

Lord Scarman is Lord of Appeal in Ordinary and has been Chancellor of the University of Warwick since 1971. This article is based on his J. B. & W. B. Morrell Memorial Address delivered at the University of York on April 29.



Is there honey still for tea? Post-war picnickers enjoying their spread.

Relaxing with a nice cup of tea

Leisure is becoming a matter of academic concern. There are approximately 40 educational establishments offering courses in this field, and there is a Leisure Studies Association with its recently launched *Leisure Studies Journal*. I am frequently asked by students to recommend a "best" text. My stock-in-trade reply is to go and consult the works of George Orwell. I am not being facetious. Let me try to explain.

In his books and essays, Orwell sought to convey to his readers an understanding of life in Western industrial societies. He concerned himself with a wide range of leisure-related topics: from the cup of tea and pint of beer to spectator sports and great works of art and culture. In writing about them, Orwell combined a marvellous eye for detail with a concise, direct style of writing. Witness this opening to *Decline of the English Man*.

"It is Sunday afternoon, preferably before the war. The wife is already asleep in the armchair, and the children have been sent out for a nice long walk. You put your feet up on the sofa, settle your spectacles on your nose, and open the *News of the World*. Roast beef and Yorkshire, or roast pork and apple sauce, followed by hot pudding and driven home, as it were, by a cup of mahogany brown tea, have put you in just the right mood. Your pipe is drawing sweetly, the sofa cushions are soft underneath you, the fire is well alight, the air is warm and stagnant. In these blissful circumstances, what is it that you want to read about? Naturally, about a murder."

But over and above all this, Orwell possessed a truly rare gift: the ability to stand back from the society of which he was a part and to perceive the largely implicit assumptions of its culture. This led him to a preoccupation with the seemingly common, banal and "taken for granted" aspects of social reality. Partly for this reason, he has much to say about the people's leisure.

In his essay, *The English People*, Orwell's stance as the detached observer makes possible the following comments: "Perhaps the most horrible spectacles in England are the Dog's Cemeteries... the Animals' ARP Centres... The spectacle of Animal Day being celebrated... the animal cult runs right through the nation and is probably bound up with the decay of agriculture and the dwindled birthrate."

During the between-war years the footie pools did more than any other one thing to make life bearable for the unemployed. Hypotheses such as these are fascinating precisely because they hint at meanings and implications which normally do not surface in our consciousness as we set out our daily routines.

In *The Road to Wigan Pier*, Orwell points out the "taken for granted" nature of social attitudes towards food and drink: "A human being is primarily a bag for putting food into; the other functions and faculties may be more godlike, but in point of time they come afterwards... I think it could be plausibly argued that changes of diet are more important than changes of dynasty or even of religion. The Great War, for instance, could never have happened if tinned food had not been invented. And the

State. "The liberty of the individual is still believed in, almost as in the nineteenth century. But this has nothing to do with economic liberty, the right to exploit others for profit. It is the liberty to have a home if you

John Heeley on George Orwell and his observations of the British at play

own, to do what you like in your spare time, to choose your own amusements instead of having them chosen for you from above... But in all societies the common people must live to some extent against the existing order. The genuinely popular culture of England is something that goes on beneath the surface, unofficially and more or less frowned on by the authorities. One thing one notices if one looks directly at the common people, especially in the big towns, is that they are not puritanical. They are inveterate gamblers, drink as much beer as their wages will permit, are devoted to bawdy jokes, and use probably the foulest language in the world. They have to satisfy these tastes in the face of astonishing, hypocritical laws (licensing laws, lottery acts, etc.) which are designed to interfere with everybody but in practice allow everything to happen."

Orwell's writings old our understanding of leisure. In attempting to elucidate the social, cultural and political significance of leisure, they exemplify how literature can "tell it like it is." The escape to the countryside in *Keep the Aspidochelone Flying* and the rigours of the pan-wash in *Down and Out in Paris and London* are valuable supplements to social science-based research on countryside recreation and on hotel and catering employment respectively. To be sure, social science research is... more "scientific": the concepts are more clearly defined, the theory and method are more explicit, the typologies are more exhaustive, and the explanatory hypotheses are more rigorously tested. But Orwell's writings bring out the human meaning of leisure in ways that "leisure studies" have hardly begun to do. Research interests to date have centred on definitions, on origins and evolution, on the measurement of demand and supply, and on the appraisal of costs and benefits. The research paradigm is strongly biased in favour of subjects related to government intervention in leisure: the problems which various regulatory policies attempt to tackle (eg the sex and violence content of television) and the facilities and services provided by the State (notably the spheres of sport/physical recreation, arts and culture, and countryside recreation/tourism).

We "know" next to nothing about the popular, non-official leisure-time world of pubs, gardens and comics. Taking leisure studies as a whole, only a handful of academic investigations contain findings which bear on the social, cultural and political ramifications of the popular, everyday leisure-time behaviours: notably William Foot Whyte's *Street Corner Society*, Erving Goffman's *The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life*, Dennis et al's account of a Yorkshire mining community, and a growing body of literature on youth culture.

And I have in say that I find Orwell's observations as authentic and illuminating as any of these. It is time that leisure scholars began seriously to address the whole question of the social, cultural and political significance of popular leisure forms. Until we do, we will never "tell it like it is" and our observations and recommendations will appear remote from the realities of everyday life.

The author is lecturer in tourism and leisure studies in the Scottish Hotel School at Strathclyde University.

Weaving sense into voting patterns

Denis Kavanagh considers how election studies have become a research field in their own right

Certain academic faces and names grow more familiar at election time. The greater exposure on television of David Butler co-author of the *Nuffield Election Study*, seems positive proof that a general election is under way, yet it is not quite the case that a focus of elections is to provide extra exposure and employment for academic psephologists. At a time when election studies are under something of a cloud it is worth considering what contribution the field has made.

A surprisingly large amount of the new knowledge has been disseminated in the informed public mind as reflected in serious mass media treatment of elections. For example, the concept of "swing" or the relative transfer of support from one party to another, has become an important tool for summarizing the pattern of electoral change across and within the country. The general uniformity of constituency swings, within regions at least, heightens our ability to predict early the national outcome.

We also have much more knowledge about the long and short-term influences on electoral behaviour, the limited importance of particular issues on voting and regional variations in voting. Many "common-sense" assumptions have been laid to rest. As a result, one is inclined to be more sceptical about historians' verdicts on past elections.

The inspiration for the Nuffield studies of British elections was R. B. McCallum's determination in 1945 to kill at birth the myths which grew up about elections. A particular strength of the British tradition has been the elaborate analysis of election results. The 13-page statistical appendix in the Nuffield study (by the young David Butler) grew to over 40 pages in 1979 (by Michael Steed and John Curtice).

Their fine-grained discussion about election swings and turnouts in every conceivable type of seat, the effects of tactical voting, regional, local and candidate factors, and Liberal or other

party interventions has no counterpart in any other country. The demonstration of uniform national and regional swings has buttressed academic claims that the vast majority of candidates and organizations are worth no more than a few hundred votes. Predictably the claim enrages most activists but also consoles a few. The 1979 election was marked by the largest post-war swing between the two main parties; it also had the most variations.

The tradition of aggregate data analysis is longer established in France and the United States. Only recently had British census data been broken down by constituencies, so enabling results to be correlated with aggregate data about the social composition of the constituency.

election '83

Interestingly, there is now a sharper socio-geographical distribution of electoral support. The emergence of the "two Britains" after 1979 - the Labour north versus the Conservative south - is part of a cumulative trend which has been going on for 20 years. The selective class patterns of emigration and immigration between north and south, inner cities and suburbs, and rural and urban seats have accentuated the trend. The two main parties are probably less able to represent and aggregate interests throughout the United Kingdom.

Historians have necessarily had to rely on aggregate data and election results to interpret past elections. Yet further study is hindered not only because returning officers are unwilling to break down votes according to separate wards but also because correlations are open to diverse interpretations.

The advantage of survey research, even as a complement to the above, is that one is able to collect information about the motives behind voting deci-

sions and to assess whether the election outcome is part of a short-term or long-term pattern. Research has shown that two factors have undermined the Labour/Conservative duopoly. One was party identification, or loyalty to a party. This concept was developed in 1948 by University of Michigan students of American electoral behaviour, and first applied to this country in *The British Voter* a landmark study from 1969, co-authored by Butler and Donald Stokes.

The authors showed that Labour's historic disadvantage in elections and poor showing among the old scion from party loyalties required before Labour became a national contender in 1918. As the population changes, so the electoral balance shifted to Labour. By 1970, Labour partisans outnumbered Conservatives and Labour became the "natural" majority party, even though the Conservatives could gain advantage by manipulating other factors. Party identification helped academics distinguish between long-term trends and short-term deviations and suggests now that the Liberal-SDP Alliance has failed to attract such identifiers and thus will not be able to effect a realignment.

The Essex-based successors to Butler and Stokes have documented a sharp fall in the number of strong partisans, a reduction evenly spread across all groups. This suggests that traditional major party strategies will no longer work and plausibly explains the rise of third parties.

But social class, the other factor which stabilized the two-party system, has also weakened. The class explanation of electoral behaviour always needed qualification, not least because of the one-third of the working-class voting Tory. Backgrounds and life styles have changed and there may now also be sharp differences between public and private sector employees. Class consciousness is low: the election study of 1979 indicated that less than half British voters gave themselves a class identity and only 39 per cent of manual workers called themselves working class.

Between 1964 and 1970, Butler and Stokes had shown how long-term and short-term factors operated to produce political stability and political change. The Essex surveys, from 1974 to 1979, coincided with the weakening of the maintaining forces and the growth of change-related stimuli. If the theme of Butler and Stokes had been that Labour was the majority party Crewe and his colleagues might entitle their

Number 10: Prime Minister's base follow-up study *The Conservative Electorate*.

One area in which cross-national and interdisciplinary study has flourished has been the impact of the economy on voting. Voters hold a government responsible for economic conditions, rewarding it for "good times" and punishing it for "bad". In 1978, relying on econometric techniques, Frey and Schneider demonstrated that British governments' popularity fell an average of 6 per cent in opinion polls, for each 1 per cent rise in unemployment and also fell in line with a rise in inflation and decrease in living standards.

In a so far neglected book, *The Politics of Economic Decline*, James Alt presents evidence on the complex and context-bound ways in which British voters relate the economy to politics. He shows that between 1964 and 1974 the voters' satisfaction with their real incomes bore little relation to actual rises in their incomes. Voters' expectations regarding the future performance of the economy was a more important influence on their support, and in 1970 and February 1974 the government, though regarded as best maintaining prosperity, lost to the opposition which was regarded as

being better on keeping prices down. In recent years, British voters' expectations have been scaled down in line with the slow down of economic growth. People have been more willing to look elsewhere than the Government when allocating blame for high inflation and high unemployment. Alt concludes that changes in perceptions of the Government's influence over the economy has lessened the instrumental value of voting. How else might we explain the popularity of the Conservatives, with three million out of work, political folklore, let alone econometric models, would have seen this as electorally suicidal. The people around Mrs Thatcher may not have read Alt but they certainly act and talk as if they had.

Election studies have been criticized for their failure to relate to other aspects of British politics and government. They have indeed developed a sub-field in their own right. An election is a manageable unit of study; it has a unity, covers a defined space of time, has a conclusion. The results and voting decisions have also been more amenable to the latest social science tools and techniques than many other political phenomena.

Since 1979 students have tried to spell out the political and constitutional implications of the above electoral trends. As the two-party system has declined and the prospects for a deadlocked parliament and minority or coalition governments increased, so there are new constitutional uncertainties.

For example, in the event of deadlock, who would the monarch invite to form a government and would the automatically assent to a minority government's request for a dissolution? So many principles of the contemporary British constitution have derived from the expectation that one party will have a working parliamentary majority.

If the old party and electoral landmarks are weakening, we will require new constitutional guidelines. In 1982, Alt presents evidence on the complex and context-bound ways in which British voters relate the economy to politics. He shows that between 1964 and 1974 the voters' satisfaction with their real incomes bore little relation to actual rises in their incomes. Voters' expectations regarding the future performance of the economy was a more important influence on their support, and in 1970 and February 1974 the government, though regarded as best maintaining prosperity, lost to the opposition which was regarded as

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Number 10: Prime Minister's base

JOURNALS

HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Disciples of Burke

The Salisbury Review: a quarterly magazine of conservative thought edited by Roger Scruton and Christopher Silverster £10.00 per annum (£6.00 for students and schools) published by The Salisbury Group, 7 Lord North Street, London SW1.



From the cover of *The Salisbury Review* a caricature of the Third Marquess of Salisbury.

be happier when the editors accept what their left-wing counterparts accepted long ago, that they are safer attacking others than defending themselves, let alone defining themselves. But they still have to find a structure and a method appropriate to the standing they presumably aspire to: the standing (dare I say it?) of *Encomium*, for instance. Too many of the articles, even the longer ones, are of the general, discursive nature we look for on the centre pages of the Tory Sunday; there is too much editorializing by journalists rather than the kind we expect from "Our Political Correspondent" too many brief fill-ins which give the impression of harking sides or irrelevant interruptions. In fact, some of the material is almost ludicrously brief, and though some may think that the intellectual gifts of the Third Marquess of Salisbury, after whom this periodical is named, have been exaggerated, it is strange even then, and especially in this context, that A. B. Cooke should have been asked to deal with him in less than two pages.

It is also important for such a journal to distance itself from Central Office, though this is not easy at a time when the party is apparently in the ascendant under a capable leader, and the skull peeps through the mask in Ian Crowther's article on "Mrs Thatcher's Idea of the Good Society", where she appears as yet another true disciple of Burke. "It is possible that the British people have now found a leader who is prepared to define, in public utterances and policies, the qualities of character which make this nation more than a business partnership." The editors are more restrained: "It is fortunate that, whatever the Prime Minister says she is doing, her instincts bend naturally in a conservative direction" - but it is perhaps in an attempt to compensate for such dangerous leanings that Enoch Powell is wheeled on at regular intervals to fire off a salvo, now against the EEC, now against the American Alliance, and John Casey is brought in to expound the dangers of trying to create a multinational society in Britain.

Otherwise the first three issues certainly display the variety and enthusiasm of conservative opinion, if not thought, though it is a moot point how much of it is distinguishable from general alarmism or pessimism. There are articles on the politics of sex, the politics of ecology, even a thoughtful critique of sociology by that rare conservative sociologist (Clive Ashworth), and a modish Cambridge sermon on the question "How can we have a duty to the dead?", which skilfully avoids any reference to Christianity.

A running series on conservative thinkers has produced some of the best articles so far, but the fact that it has already been necessary to call up George Santayana and Eric Voeglin, as well as Michael Oakeshott, suggests a certain shortage of recruits in this difficult area. On the other hand, from the numerous and menacing array of left-wing thinkers available for a parallel series the editor, Roger Scruton, has so far examined only Michel Foucault and E. P. Thompson, the latter not very convincingly.

Other articles map out future lines of inquiry, such as the monarchy (David Leyon "The Real and the Royal"); C. H. Sisson contributes a little horror story on "The Media and the Constitution"; David Martin another in his series of editorials recounting his further endeavours to prevent a philistine and illiterate clergy foisting a tenth-rate prayerbook on the Church of England. (A fuller examination of that institution once reputed to be the Conservative Party at prayer is very much needed, and Professor Martin is the man to provide it.)

On the whole there are signs of growing confidence, and the tone will be happier when the editors accept what their left-wing counterparts accepted long ago, that they are safer attacking others than defending themselves, let alone defining themselves. But they still have to find a structure and a method appropriate to the standing they presumably aspire to: the standing (dare I say it?) of *Encomium*, for instance. Too many of the articles, even the longer ones, are of the general, discursive nature we look for on the centre pages of the Tory Sunday; there is too much editorializing by journalists rather than the kind we expect from "Our Political Correspondent" too many brief fill-ins which give the impression of harking sides or irrelevant interruptions. In fact, some of the material is almost ludicrously brief, and though some may think that the intellectual gifts of the Third Marquess of Salisbury, after whom this periodical is named, have been exaggerated, it is strange even then, and especially in this context, that A. B. Cooke should have been asked to deal with him in less than two pages.

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J. P. Kenyon

John Kenyon is professor of history at the University of St Andrews.

Records of regimes

Communist Affairs edited by Bogdan Szajkowski (chairman of the editorial board, Michael Waller) Quarterly £20 per annum (individuals), £40.00 per annum (institutions) published by Butterworth Scientific Ltd

In the eighteen months since its first appearance in January 1982, *Communist Affairs* has gone a long way towards establishing itself as a useful source of reference. Its aims are ambitious and reflect a concern among some British scholars that communist studies should broaden its perspective beyond the established communist states in Europe and Asia to embrace both more recent Marxist regimes in the third world and non-Marxist communist parties.

Each issue is primarily devoted to the reproduction of official documents (or excerpts from them) emanating from those regimes or parties, and, in the case of states ruled by Marxist parties, also from "voices of opposition or dissent". These documents are usually supplemented by a chronology of events during the period covered by each issue (six to nine months before the date of publication), tables which list the members of newly elected party and state leading bodies, biographies, chronicles and book reviews.

If this journal seems most obviously useful to those concerned with the older communist states, it is nevertheless

Expanding space

Government & Policy: Environment and Planning C edited by R. J. Bennett

Quarterly £40.00 per annum, single issue £11.50 published by Pion Ltd Society & Space: Environment and Planning D edited by M. J. Deur

Quarterly £40.00 per annum, single issue £11.50 published by Pion Ltd

Twenty or thirty years ago location and spatial relationships were subjects studied only by geographers; even then their interest was primarily in physical rather than human geography. In the early sixties the situation changed and the study of spatial relationships became interdisciplinary. Initially the non-geographical input came from economists and systems theorists, as attempts to model transport systems in towns led to an interest in urban location and the (apparent) Keynesian achievement of continuing national full employment led to an interest in regional unemployment problems. This interdisciplinary approach to spatial problems was reflected in the foundation of several British journals - *Urban Studies* in 1964, *Regional Studies* in 1967, and *Environment and Planning A* in 1969. These journals dealt mainly with economics and geography, and they were followed by *Environment and Planning B* in 1974, which published mathematical articles.

This in one sense the publication of the first issues of these two journals appears to be the continuation of a trend, but while the journals mentioned above publish articles in more or less the same field, the publication of *Government and Policy: Environment and Planning C* and *Society and*

Space: Environment and Planning D shows that interest in spatial relationships has now expanded into areas studied by political scientists and sociologists. Research into one area has led on into research in another. So, for example, researchers studied residential location which led them to house prices and the analysis of property taxes, rate reform and local government finance.

Both the journals cover new fields of research. Their closest competitors are probably *Policy and Politics* for the one and the *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* for the other. It is difficult to assess the quality, or even the future style of the journals from just one issue each, and this is compounded by the fact that the editors seem to have wider ends in view than the contents and titles of their journals imply.

Bennett says that "the title of the journal *Government and Policy* is intended to suggest the broadest possible remit for coverage and content", but his own interests, the contents of his editorial advisory board suggest that the journal will in practice be concerned with local government or the spatial problems of central government, and that the papers will be packed with facts, figures, equations and graphs.

Deur, on the other hand, says that his journal is "created to harness the energy behind the research for a new social theory which may act as a powerful force for advancement and integration in the social sciences". But despite the editorial the same evidence suggests that the journal will in practice be concerned with the spatial aspects of social theory. The contributors to *Society and Space*, however, at least in this issue, seem to prefer interpretative, theoretical discussion to what one describes as "number crunching gennexions to state funding agencies".

Alan Evans

Alan Evans is professor of environmental economics at the University of Reading.

New from Basil Blackwell

Music Analysis

Edited by JONATHAN DUNSBY

'Beautifully-produced... the first English journal to challenge the traditional relegation of analysis as an adjunct to other fields of musical enquiry and to uphold it as a growing discipline in its own right.' *Times Literary Supplement*

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BASIL BLACKWELL · OXFORD

Brian Hill takes a historical look at the role of third parties in Britain's two-party system

Two's company, three's a . . .

The formation of a Social Democratic Party and its swift alliance with a small existing party, the Liberals, has provided in the present election campaign an interesting variation to the recent virtually two-party theme. Everyone is aware of the dominance of Conservative and Labour parties in the present century. Less well known are past challenges to the system, most of which appeared and declined well out of living memory, but which provide a yardstick by which to assess the Alliance at present. Future developments cannot be foreseen, except perhaps by those modern soothsayers, the public opinion pollsters. One thing is clear is that the "two-party system" of the last 300 years has had a rather bumpy ride, though usually visible at least in outline. In the early twentieth century a third party achieved one unquestioned success when Labour, establishing itself in a Lib-Lab pact, rose to take over the Liberals' role as chief rival to the Conservatives. Before this, in the nineteenth century, a series of separatist parties with names like Canningtons, Peclites and Parnellites had moved across the scene from time to time but failed to establish a permanent presence.

Earlier, in the mid-eighteenth century, there were smaller semi-independent groups with similar sounding names like Pittites, Bedford Whigs and Grenvillites, though some of these depended upon a leadership more proprietary, less charismatic, than that of their successors. Still earlier are to be found "Patriot" Whigs, "Hanoverian" Tories and others.

Nevertheless, party behaviour in this country has been predominantly two-sided, with the First Reform Act as a changing point from Tory/Whig to Conservative/Liberal and the First World War ushering in the transition to Conservative/Labour. Splinter groups peeled off from the parent parties from time to time but, usually after a decent interval on the cross benches, either ended on the other side of the House or sank back into their party of origin.

Labour broke the pattern. Born not of secession but of reform and enfranchisement, it came to represent a class of voter unrepresented before the nineteenth century series of reform acts and not fully catered for by the revamped Conservative and Liberal parties. Labour may have come in under the sheltering wing of the Liberals in 1906, but fundamentally it was a party

ob initio, not a breakaway group. After the First World War it benefited from rapid social changes, ousted the Liberals and maintained thereafter the position of second, occasionally first party in the state. The two main parties established a convention of hurling insults but stopping short at use of force in the settlement of political differences. As late as the exclusion crisis and Rye House plot episodes (1679-1683) judicial murder had played a part, with the executions of leading men on both sides. But by 1701 when the Tories tried to impeach the leading Whigs and 14 years later when the position was reversed, the steam had gone out of violent politics.

The party system then, at least since the establishment of parties in regular sitting of Parliament in 1689, is a controlled means of settling political differences without recourse to force. It provides for the frequent alternation in office of rival bodies of politicians who, when they form a government, can reverse some of the more unacceptable measures of their opponents. In this way a balance has been preserved, with a retrospectively agreed field of legislation being retained while the more controversial measures of both sides are repealed.

It is sometimes said that the Liberal/SDP Alliance would, if supported by the electorate, change the face of politics. At one level this might be true; Alliance success could bring coalition governments, proportional representation and, perhaps, greater consensus in legislation. But a deeper level should we expect a change in the virtues obverse ascribed to the British party system? This system has not, in the longer term, been of purely two parties; the present Alliance aberration from the norm is not all that unusual. The Alliance, if successful, might plunge us into a continental-type political arrangement, but the basic divide is not between our past modified two-party system and three (or more) parties; it lies between multi- (including two) party systems and one (or no) party governments.

Most countries of Anglo-Saxon stock have produced some form of two-party arrangement,

and most West European countries other than Britain have developed three or more parties; but both produce governments which are democratic and capable of change without violence. The only danger which a third party arising in this country could bring to the democratic system would have been a breakdown at the extreme of left or right, not at the centre between existing established parties.

Centre parties we have had before and they have sometimes performed useful functions by permitting the spread of beliefs from one major party to another, by forming a new consensus of moderate opinion, or simply by permitting the easy transfer of indispensable politicians (Tory Gladstone - Peelite Gladstone - Liberal Gladstone).

The first breaksway after 1688 was a move from left to right, when, between 1690 and 1696, a group of "Hanley-Poley" Whigs separated themselves from their fellows, unable to agree with the party's post-revolution leadership, and finally joined the Tory Party. In 1714, the year of the accession of the Hanoverian dynasty, a split took place between "Hanoverian" and other Tories, but the former quickly rejoined the latter in their long political exile.

After that year an unknown number of crypto-Jacobites existed within the Tory party until the failure of the rebellion of 1745, but they never separated themselves and thereafter faded back into the Tory Party. Walpole led a substantial group of Whigs in opposition to Whig government from 1717 to 1720, and Pulteney led the "Patriot" Whigs against Walpole's government from 1726 to 1742. But the dissident groups did not join with the Tories except for short-lived tactical purposes and returned to the fold as soon as they were bought off by office.

By 1761 the once-great Tory Party had sunk to 113 out of 558 members returned and the Whigs were splitting into several groups, making the 1760s Britain's nearest approach to a multi-party system. But the reunification of the Whigs was already well under way before the American revolution polarized British politics in 1776. Tory

revival followed, in 1793 many Whigs formed a self-proclaimed third party; a year later they and others comprising about half the Whig Party under Burke and Portland joined the younger Pitt's government, forming the basis of a strengthened Tory Party in the early nineteenth century. Tory or Conservative breakaways occurred when the moderate Canningtons took office with the Whigs in 1830 after three years of independence, and when the Peclites joined a Liberal ministry in 1852 after six years on their own.

The main separatist issues of the later Victorian era concerned Catholic Ireland, but on the whole the "frisk party" (or parties) preferred to work for home rule within the framework of Liberalism. In 1886 Liberal Unionists joined the Conservatives over the Liberals' adoption of home rule. Early in the twentieth century Joseph Chamberlain's protectionists just failed to make the break with fellow Conservatives over tariff reform. The rise of the Labour Party, completed by replacing the Liberals in the 1920s, was a successful if untypical third party development.

From the 1930s to the 1970s the trend was towards an unchallenged two-party system. In 1931 a small section of the Labour Party joined the Conservatives but made small difference to the two-way alignment of Conservative (or national) versus Labour. Fascists and Communists secured little hold and after the Second World War the remaining Liberals and other minority parties almost disappeared from Westminster. Not from the country. The nationalist parties, Plaid Cymru and the Scottish Nationalists, made an appearance but little headway in Parliament. Even a modest Liberal revival made no impact until the setting up of the Liberal/SDP Alliance after a Labour breakaway. Whether the Alliance succeeds in becoming more permanent than most of its predecessors will depend upon the intensity of the electoral desire for a change of pattern to something closer to that prevailing in most of our Common Market neighbour countries. But whether or not a third party has gained ground in the general election, the fundamental assumptions of a democratic party system are not challenged - yet.

The author is a senior lecturer in English history at the University of East Anglia.

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Council

Social work educators have long felt

the need for a journal of their own but

until 1981 had to rely on what little

space their interests could command in

professional publications with a broad

base in social work practice. Since

they are not numerous enough to be

regarded in market terms as a pub-

lisher's dream, it is all the more

remarkable that not one but two new

journals have now been established to

serve their interests. Consideration of

three examples of each suggests that in

general the two publications complement

rather than compete with each other.

Issues in Social Work Education is

the journal of the Association of

Teachers in Social Work Education, a

small but vigorous organization con-

sisting primarily of lecturers in educa-

tional institutions. It professes a schol-

arly approach and seeks to promote

critical debate on issues of theory,

research, policy and practice in social

work education. About three quarters

of its pages are devoted to original

articles, all of substantial length and

absorbing interest. The range of sub-

jects includes curriculum planning,

problems of theory and practice and

the functions of knowledge and skills in

social work. One issue (volume 1,

number 2) also contains a useful

though not comprehensive report on

research currently being undertaken

by the staff of social work courses.

All of the contributions are well

researched, some addressing questions

of definition and understanding from

theoretical standpoints, others taking

practical issues as a subject for rigorous

debate about their implications for

social work education. Among the

latter, Powell (volume 2 number 1)

elucidates the nature of the conflict in

Northern Ireland and argues that the

problems it poses for social work

education are common to societies

characterized by ethnic discrimination

and gross disparities of wealth and

power and are therefore of funda-

mental importance to the curricu-

lum. In contrast, Hearn and Sibson (in

separate articles in volume 2 number 2)

analyse a range of problems concerned

with social work knowledge, each

arguing for a more coherent social

science theory, but differing about the

extent to which it can be integrated

with practice. Such contributions are

typical of the high standard already

achieved by this journal, which suc-

ceeds in challenging received wisdom

and stimulates further critical discussion

through the provision of a "debate"

section, the response to which so far is

an encouraging sign that readers' in-

terests are being served.

Most of the remaining space in Issues

in Social Work Education is devoted to

book reviews, which also feature in

about the same proportion (one-fifth)

in Social Work Education, published

by the Social Work Education Coun-

cil of the Joint University Council.

It is described as "a journal for educa-

tion and training in local authority,

probation and allied personal social

services" and adopts a remit that

extends beyond social workers to other

social services personnel. An average

of half of each number is devoted to

original articles, most of them con-

cerned with reporting on practical

issues of teaching and learning,

whether in college or the field.

The range of material is broad and

difficult to classify, though consid-

erable attention is paid to the teaching

of social work skills and to in-service

training and supervision. There are

also articles on the teaching of social

work methods, sociology and econ-

omics to social work students. While

contributions are admirable for their

brevity and concision, the localized

concerns with which they mostly deal

may be somewhat marginal in interest

for readers seeking generalizable prin-

ciples.

Social Work Education in its present

form is likely to be read selectively. It

offers a wide range of material, some of

it ephemeral, some of more lasting

value and the brevity of most of its

items no doubt reflects a desire to

appeal to hard-pressed practitioners

who can devote only a little time to

reading. Nevertheless its structure

lacks the coherence which character-

izes its companion journal and it

would benefit from a clear statement of

aims. Issues in Social Work Education

has established itself with remarkable

speed as a learned journal of high

repute. Its future must depend only on

receiving a reliable supply of scholarly

articles. It will appear in improved type-

set format this summer and the

price will increase to £6.00 per annum.

John Haines

John Haines is a social work education

adviser with the Central Council for

Education and Training in Social

Work.

The British Journal of Sociology of

Education (BJSE) has arrived at a time

when the discipline itself has never

been under greater threat. As potential

students have increasingly opted for

safer vocational channels and the DES

has been explicit in its criticism of

best irrelevant and at worst radical

social studies, the rapid growth in the

sociology of education which has

marked the last twenty-five years has

given way to a dramatic drop in

numbers and morale, if not yet in

research activity.

Surprisingly the effect of this in-

termental climate seems to have been

the provision of the final spur necessary

to launch a British journal exclusively

dedicated to the sociology of educa-

tion. After a number of previous

attempts at such a project which

proved abortive, Len Barton, now

chairman of the executive editors

together with the Carfax Publishing

Company — home of an impressive

number of new journals — provided the

right partnership to found a successful

and now well-established journal.

That there was both scope and

demand for such a journal is evidenced

by the consistently high quality and

variety of its contents. Contributions

span the whole range of sociological

perspectives from macro issues of

social production and the relationship

between education and the state to

micro issues of classroom interaction.

Not are contributions exclusively Brit-

ish in orientation since there appears to

be a consistent policy of including the

work of foreign writers and discussions

of international issues. Indeed, this

emphasis on dialogue and discussion is

one of the most characteristic and

valuable features of the journal which

regularly includes review symposia,

review essays and responses which

allow the very real theoretical debates

within the discipline to be explicitly

contested.

It has always been difficult for the

editorial board of an educational jour-

nal to steer a course between academic

and professional relevance in its

selection, yet achieving the correct

balance is vital in the sociology of

education which typically operates as a

knife-edge between empirical banality

and theoretical omphaloskepticism. So

far this journal has achieved the bal-

ance admirably. While it does so it can

only add to its already considerable

international reputation.

national readership the journal is ex-

pressing and trying to resolve a real

tension in the discipline. How much

can a Zambian understand of trades

union education in the UK; and how

relevant is work in a Canadian univer-

sity to a worker in a British community

centre? A great deal of perseverance

with journals such as this might begin

to arrive at some answers; the mistake

would be to either give up or to assume

that the only area of mutual interest

lies in the discussion of concepts.

The two older journals, Adult

Education and Studies in Adult Educa-

tion (both National Institute of Adult

Education) have both marked out their

territory. The former features shorter

pieces concerned with adult education

practice, the latter, while featuring

longer, academic pieces, has been main-

ly concerned with work related to the

UK. The new journal should fit neatly

into the jigsaw.

William Forster

William Forster is head of the department

of adult education at the University of

Leicester.

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The development of an academic discipline can be measured by the proliferation of its journals; increasing maturity brings more journals, with more specific subject areas or approaches. Archaeology has been no exception to this rule and new journals seem to be springing up everywhere at the moment. One of the latest is the *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* which is to appear in three instalments per year. It will cover Europe, the Mediterranean lands and the classical world from prehistory to the end of the medieval period, and its range of subject areas will include archaeology, art history, numismatics and architecture as well as scientific methods and theoretical approaches.

How well these aims will be fulfilled remains to be seen in forthcoming issues, but to judge by the contents of this first volume the emphasis will be on traditional archaeological, not historical and numismatic matters. The articles are short, which allows each issue to maintain a certain variety, and they range from the palaeolithic to the Roman period with a very definite bias towards the latter end of this spread. It is true that there is no other journal with exactly the same range of chronological, geographical and thematic interests, but that alone scarcely offers sufficient basis for the launching of a new periodical. The problem, quite simply, is that it is difficult to see what need this journal is designed to meet, or what market it is aimed at. By contrast, some other recently founded periodicals have a clearer purpose: the *Journal of Danish*

Archaeology, for instance, is designed to bring a mass of new material from one specific region to a wider audience, the *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* is trying to promote discussion of archaeological data in a new interpretative vein, and the *Scottish Archaeological Review* offers a cheap and speedy forum for debate. As it is, the *Oxford Journal* seems to have no unifying rationale other than the connexion of its publisher, its editors and many of its contributors with Oxford. The very variety of its contents means that few individuals will find subscription an attractive proposition, since every issue will contain much that is irrelevant to their particular interests, and the days of the wealthy polymath are over.

T. C. Champion

Dr Champion is lecturer in the department of archaeology, University of Southampton.

Against insularity

Parliaments, Estates and Representation
edited by John Register
Bimonthly
£17.00 per annum, single issues £10.00
published by Pageant Publishing for the International Commission for the History of Representative and Parliamentary Institutions

As a general principle to set up a new journal is almost as reprehensible as to set up a new committee. However, the International Commission has a long-established and creditable record of arranging conferences and promoting monographs, and this journal is a logical extension of its work. The first number appeared in June 1981 and the volumes are to be published twice yearly. There are no reviews, articles are printed in

English, French or German, and although its range is said to extend to the present day, the emphasis so far is historical rather than contemporary.

A comparative approach in this field should be of particular value to British historians. The old theory that Britain (or rather England) was different dies hard, and there has often been an insular, not to say isolationist, tendency in our approach. In the early modern period, for example, the contrast is often pointed between the vigour of English parliamentary institutions and the debility of those on the continent, where the Cortes in Castile was wound up and the French Estates-General fell into abeyance. But one wonders whether the outcome of the struggle would have been the same had Charles I of England lived another twenty years or James II been a man of even average ability. In the succeeding century parliaments in Anne's reign remind one at times of Polish diets, while the aristocratic-dominated parliaments of the Hanoverian period have much in common with continental estates. These early volumes get the enterprise off to a good start. They are nicely produced, if horribly expensive, and cover a wide range of subjects. At the moment, France predominates, but there is an important article by Professor H. G. Koenigsberger on the Netherlands, and others on party warfare in eighteenth-century Sweden and Witte's Russian reforms. We have had so far nothing on German developments where, despite the work of F. L. Carsten, much remains to be done. Perhaps the main weakness is the uneven quality of the articles, best illustrated by three in the June 1982 number. The contribution by Dr I. A. Thompson of Keele on the Castilian Cortes is a model of its kind. It poses a new and interesting question—whether the abeyance of the Cortes after 1664 was the result of its growing feebleness or increasing strength—and pursues it to important conclusions. By contrast, M. P. Weinzierl's article on the constitutional struggle in England in the 1650s seems routine in character; one wonders whether the editorial board was tempted by the Unesco grant or succumbed to an excess of international goodwill. A third contribution, on majority rule among contemporary American Indians, is more piquant than profound.

The editorial board is powerful and experienced and to offer advice may seem impertinent. But there are some dangers. One letter suggests the commission should be on its guard against American pirates, but a greater would be a takeover by political scientists, who already have good opportunities to get their work into print. The second danger is of over-specialization: articles may concentrate on problems of representation, which often lend themselves to very detailed descriptive treatment, at the expense of broader political and historical interpretation. The comparative approach is not much in evidence so far. The third challenge will be to provide a better balance of scholarship while maintaining the international character of the journal. On a more humble note, more attention to proof-reading would be helpful.

Paul Whiteley

Paul Whiteley is lecturer in politics at the University of Bristol.

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Bernard Porter

Bernard Porter is senior lecturer in history at the University of Hull.

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published by Carfax Publishing Co

One of the areas in which British historical scholarship has achieved a position in the world which even the bulk of British historians, let alone the British public, are largely unaware of is that of the history of film, radio and television. The historical study of the media only began in the last three decades: before it was largely confined to film buffs and writers on the aesthetics of film.

The original pioneering work was done by the British Universities Film Council, formed in the late 1940s. In the 1960s, this burgeoned into three great developments: the work of the Slade School film department under Thorold Dickinson which culminated in the initiation of the Slade Film Register of films of interest to the historian and the political scientist; the major work of the history department of the Open University under Arthur Marwick; and the work of the Inter University Film Consortium founded in 1967. In the international arena, there were special sessions devoted to the history of film and propaganda at the World Historical Congress of 1970, 1975 and 1980. These developments were capped by the foundation of the International Association for the Audio-Visual Media in Historical Research and Education (IAMHIST).

In its original form IAMHIST held various conferences; but its orientation left a good deal to be desired. A few years back there was an upsurge of protest led by the British historians. IAMHIST was reorganized, put on its feet again, and acquired a British secretary general. Its series of publications, *Studies in History, Film and Society*, begun in 1979, published the papers of 1975 and 1979 conferences. A Newsletter, which included an *Index for Researchers in History and Audio-Visual Media*, was launched, to be published twice a year. And finally the *Historical Journal of Film, Radio and Television* was launched in 1981.

Interested historians may obtain an excellent view of its scope and its limitations from the last three issues. Inspection will show that the journal, like any historical journal devoted to an area with a technological and an artefactual content, balances uneasily between the historical and the antiquarian. The editors have chosen, however, to enhance the value of the journal by printing articles and witness statements from the historical processes they are studying. William Toneski's article "How we staged the World's First Television Play" (volume two, number two), reproduced from *Television News*, September-October 1931, manages to combine both these latter categories. Against this the same number contains Gordon Daniels' overview of "Japanese Domestic Radio and Cinema Propaganda, 1937-1945"; David Hiley's fascinating article, "As Good as Any of Us: American female radio correspondents in Europe, 1938-1941", based on memoirs, CBS archives, and interviews with most of the subjects of the article; and Daniel T. Perkins' disabuse the concentration of American film research on Hollywood films. "The Sponsored Film: a new dimension in American Film research?"

The first issue of 1982 offers K. R. M. Short's "The White Cliffs of Dover: promoting the Anglo-American Alliance in World War II". In its own field a significant contribution to the history of Anglo-American relations in this century, and two further articles by Jeffrey Richardson and James C. Robertson on film censorship in Britain based on the archives of the British Board of Film Censors, which paint an

almost incredible picture of the machinery of social control maintained in Britain in the pre-1945 period. The first issue of volume three includes articles on Hollywood propaganda for World Peace, (a study of the 1944 film biography of Woodrow Wilson) and a reappraisal of John Grierson's legendary period as director of the GPO Film Unit, 1933-1939.

To these articles there are added book reviews, surveys of these published and in progress in the various countries where the history of the media is regarded as a legitimate field for doctoral candidates, and occasional short historical documents, as for example, a piece from the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, showing how FDR's press secretary, Stephen Early, intervened with General Foods, the sponsors of Boake Carter, one of FDR's most virulent enemies among CBS's radio commentators, to emasculate and eventually to end his radio commentaries. Conference notes, notes on research projects and lists of recently published articles in the field are also included. The journal is on the evidence of its first three volumes, essential to any historian investigating or teaching the political and social history of mass communications in this century.

Donald Cameron Watt

Donald Watt is Stevenson Professor of International History at the London School of Economics.

War and peace

Arms Control: the Journal of arms control and disarmament
edited by Ian Bellamy
Three issues a year
£20.00 per annum (individuals), £33.00 per annum (institutions), single copies £11.00
published by Frank Cass & Co

Arms control is different from disarmament. Disarmament is the destruction and non-replacement of substantial military resources. The aim of arms control is more modest: to regulate military preparations by agreements which may provide for increases and "improvements" of weaponry. Arms control is said to be more realistic, less utopian than, disarmament, though the hope is often espoused that successful agreements no limitation may generate enough confidence to permit the dismantling of arsenals in the longer term.

To judge from the last three issues, *Arms Control* is an expert and predominantly technical journal that emphasizes (like its title) the control rather than the destruction of weapons. Gert Krell provides a broad, though severely in-house, survey of problems and implications of arms control. He highlights a useful definition of peace. It is, according to him, continuous reduction in the likelihood of war rather than the mere absence of war. This brings out a basic preoccupation of arms controllers rather well, but one looks in vain for a broad discussion of the charge that the concentration on arms control is politically cosmetic. In the recent German and British general elections, opponents of unilateralism have successfully pointed to the Geneva talks as something that must be nurtured at all costs. The implications of such uses of arms control talks to convert popular political concern into powerless waiting-upon the results of secret diplomacy are not pondered in this journal.

The weightiest recent issue consists of six essays on anti-ballistic missile defence. This is an informative symposium on a central concern of arms control, but one misses any effort to carry the debate as far as fundamental assumptions about deterrence. This is a pity because the contributors are well equipped to press home the question of whether enthusiasm, mostly American, for new technologies of defence against the bomb have any coherent



Details of a bedroom scene c. 1875 at the Museum of Costume in Bath, taken from the *Journal of Art and Design Education*, published three times a year by Carfax for the National Society for Art Education.

idea of deterrence, or are merely riding uncritical hobby-horses. By confining the argument to technicalities, they turn their back on the wider public whose attitudes to arms control are bound to be politically decisive.

Some of the most interesting contributions to *Arms Control* are marginal to its main theme. David Mason has an instructive examination of the relation between grand politics and arms control initiatives in that wretched minor power, Roumania, while Paul Arthur and Keith Jeffery provide thought-provoking reflections on their experience of conflict studies in Northern Ireland. The book reviews are excellent. A British-based journal of disarmament and arms control is to be welcomed, and its achievements to date are worthy. It can become still more valuable by addressing the fundamental questions.

Barrie Paskins

Barrie Paskins is lecturer in the department of war studies at King's College London.

Frowning on jargon

Journal of Public Policy
Quarterly
edited by Brian W. Hogwood
£17.00 per annum (individuals), £34.00 per annum (institutions), single copies £10.00
published by Cambridge University Press

The aims of this journal are praiseworthy. It promotes articles that "cross the conventional boundaries between the social sciences", a welcome development in our over-specialized age and one that should be of policy relevance since "the main concerns of government are intrinsically interdisciplinary".

It also favours an internationally comparative approach from which more can be learnt than from ever-confining national introspection. Finally, it discourages the use of jargon and mathematics which have far too often become criteria in themselves of rigour and scientific merit in so much of the social sciences literature, particularly in economics.

Nor does it overlap unduly with other journals. *The Public Interest* and *Public Policy* (recently changed to the *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*), are both almost exclusively concerned with the United States, with the former having somewhat wider interests; *Public Choice* is again largely US-based and narrower in subject-matter and approach, while the *Journal of Public Economics* is way out in its emphasis on highly abstract theory.

Yet the contents of the first two volumes (1981 and 1982), are somewhat disappointing. Very little is comparative (three or four articles out of thirty-six) and jargon intrudes quite frequently (particularly in the papers by political scientists and North American authors). More importantly, the issues tackled are often too general.

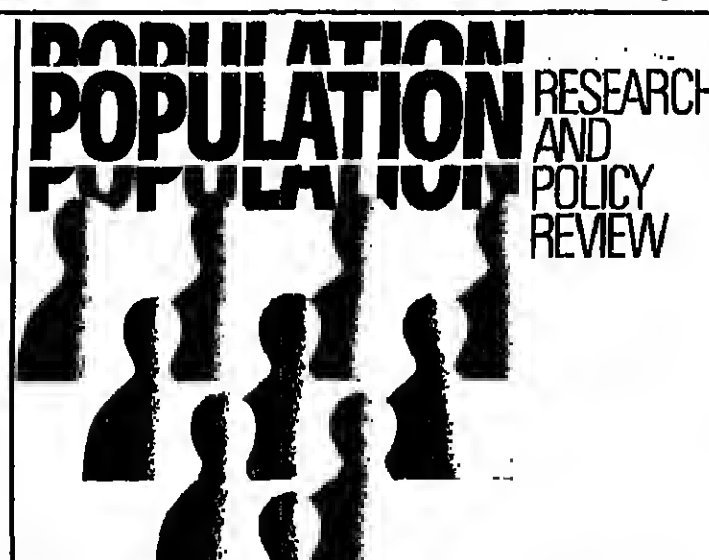
Some eight articles are basically on theory and methodology, another six on the size of government and public expenditure, three on conventional macroeconomic policy. It seems doubtful, somehow, that policy-makers will actually read such papers, let alone be influenced by them. To achieve that aim a more concrete approach is needed, as done in its own field by, for instance, *Fiscal Studies*. Thus, more space should perhaps be given to topics such as administration, education, energy, environment, health or race. After all, some of the more interesting findings contained in the journal so far emerge from, for instance, a comparative US-British study of black participation and from a paper on the organizational differences in national health provision within the UK.

The first issue of 1983 is entirely devoted to recent changes in industrial policy in eight developing countries. Again, the aim is admirable, but the results do not meet expectations. There is very little uniformity in the various contributions which range from broad historical descriptions to down-to-earth discussions of specific problems. Nor do most of the authors attempt to assess the effectiveness of policies (a major exception is the excellent article on Italy though even that stops short of a final evaluation). Admittedly, the subject chosen is not an easy one, but perhaps more editorial effort should have gone into ensuring a greater degree of consistency in approach.

The journal, however, is still in its early days, and may well improve as it gets better known and fills a (partial) gap in this country in an important area. Though there are more than enough journals on the market and the disappearance of some would hurt nobody, this one ought to survive, if only for its attempt at being both relevant to policy and understandable to most readers.

Andrea Boltho

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JOURNALS

HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Marx's humanist face

Praxis International: a philosophical journal
edited by R. J. Bernstein and Mihailo Markovic
Quarterly
£12.00 per annum (individuals), £29.50 per annum (institutions)
published by Basil Blackwell

The Yugoslav journal *Praxis*, founded in 1964, was prevented from further publication in 1975. In that same year some members of the editorial board were suspended from their university teaching posts and deprived of the possibility of public lecturing and publication. These events prompted some members of the *Praxis* group, led by Mihailo Markovic, to publish an international edition of their journal abroad. They also felt that there was a real need for an international journal of Marxist humanist orientation. The first issue of *Praxis International* appeared on April 1, 1981.

The journal, a belated offspring of the social movements of the 1960s together with their reaction against "official" forms of dogmatic Marxism, seeks to be a forum for a rejuvenated humanist Marxism which sets itself equally against capitalist and socialist forms of domination and repression.

Praxis International is edited jointly by Markovic and the American philosopher Richard J. Bernstein, former editor of *The Review of Metaphysics* and author of *Praxis and Action*, and *The Resurrection of Social and Political Theory*. Its large international editorial board includes Zygmunt Bauman, Tom Bottomore, Jürgen Habermas, Agnes Heller, Michael Lowy, Steven Lukes, Charles Taylor and E. P. Thompson.

The inspiration behind the journal is the philosophy of praxis of Lukács, Gramsci, Bloch, Marcuse, et al. Thus, although overtly a philosophical journal, its regards traditional philosophical practices as falsely abstract and "pure". As a consequence, the writings

one finds in it range from the much needed if predictable attempts to elucidate and defend a Marxist conception of human rights in theoretical analyses of fairly specific national questions. In between these extremes are broad theoretical statements concerning the basic structures and antagonisms of contemporary industrial societies; and analyses of concepts like class, social transformation and legitimacy. However, and rather surprisingly, so far despite the editorial intention set out in the first issue, there have appeared almost no attempts to analyse the basic concepts of a philosophy of praxis (for example, praxis, history, critique, alienation, dialectic, emancipation).

There can be little doubt that the distinctive feel of *Praxis International* owes most to the continuous sampling of contributions both from the *Praxis* group itself and from the "Bridges School" (Agnes Heller, György Markus, Mihailo Vajda), the latter are now frequent contributors to the American journal *Telos*. It is further the case that the experience and history of East European socialism has been a significant catalyst in the renewed interest in Marxist humanism. None the less, there is almost *Praxis International* an air of good-willed seriousness which falls somewhat short of either intellectual toughness or radicality.

One suspects that the problem here is an optimistic assumption of internationalism and a consequent under-estimation of the specific needs of different intellectual cultures. What counts, for example, as a defence of human rights will differ sharply depending on whether one is reacting against a liberal regime or writing in a culture where the works of John Rawls and Robert Nozick are a part of received opinion. The attempt to build an intellectual community in the face of real diversity of intellectual and political cultures leads to an abstractness of its own.

To a large extent the future of *Praxis International* will depend on its ability to negotiate this cultural divide, finding a usable space for dialogue that manages to recognize the diversity of its contributors and readership.

J. M. Bernstein

J. M. Bernstein is lecturer in philosophy at the University of Essex.

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Edited by P. Jarvis, University of Surrey, UK and J. E. Thomas, University of Nottingham, UK

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Under the influence

Philosophical Investigations
edited by D. Z. Phillips
Quarterly
£10.95 per annum (individuals), £21.50 per annum (institutions)
published by Basil Blackwell

The journal called *Philosophical Investigations* invites the expectation that it will be Wittgensteinian in approach, and this is an expectation that is amply fulfilled. Founded in America in 1978 (though now edited at Swansea by D. Z. Phillips and published by Blackwell) it announced in its opening number that it welcomed articles using "approaches to philosophy pioneered by J. L. Austin, Gilbert Ryle, and others, open itself to the influence of thinkers like Quine, and become another journal of mainstream analytic philosophy, like *Mind* or the *Philosophical Review*. Alternatively, it could narrow its focus and become exclusively a Wittgensteinian journal, analogous to *Kant Studien* or to *Humic Studies*. At the moment, it does not fulfil the first of these functions adequately, because there is so much of current philosophical interest that it omits. Nor does it really fulfil the second function, since there is much basic information that a Wittgensteinian scholar would require (such as an annually up-dated bibliography) which the journal does not supply. The problem is not that the contributors taken individually have been of a low standard. Although the only ones of international standing have been Malcolm and Hilary Putnam, there have been contributions from a range of well-established names. The problem is rather that there seems no clear rationale for publishing these contributions together in a journal with the peculiar limitations of scope which *Philosophical Investigations* imposes on itself.

Nicholas Everitt

Nicholas Everitt is lecturer in philosophy at the University of East Anglia.

Hard cases

Oxford Journal of Legal Studies
edited by P. S. Atiyah
Quarterly
£20.00 per annum, single issues £8.00
published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Faculty of Law, University of Oxford

Legal journals fall into two basic categories. First, there are those published regularly and aiming to give immediate comment on legal issues in the news, together with short articles considering recent developments in the law, predominantly in areas of practical concern. The *New Law Journal* and the *Solicitors' Journal* are prominent

examples of such publications. The second kind, typified in England by the *Law Quarterly Review*, the *Modern Law Review* and the *Cambridge Law Journal*, considers in more depth legal questions not necessarily of primarily practical concern.

The *Oxford Journal of Legal Studies* which is published on behalf of the Faculty of Law in the University of Oxford, and first appeared in 1981, is a new addition to the second type of journal. According to the editor: "It is designed to encourage interest in all matters relating to law, with an emphasis on matters of theory and on broad issues arising from the relationship of law to other disciplines. No topic of legal interest is excluded from consideration. In addition to traditional questions of legal interest, the following are all within the purview of the journal: comparative and international law, the law of the EEC, legal history and philosophy, and interdisciplinary material in areas of relevance to the law."

How does it measure up to these aims? Very well on the whole. It has an impressive list of contributors, from Europe and the United States in addition to this country. The content of articles is very varied and several tackle theoretical issues, though an attempt is always made to relate theory to practice. This is particularly so in Hutchinson and Wakefield's stimulating piece on Professor Ronald Dworkin's theory of "hard cases". In recent years, articles on jurisprudence have tended to become increasingly abstract, but here the authors have tied their analysis closely to the "business of judging". John Eckelaar's empirical survey of children of divorced parents is similarly practical.

A strong feature of many American legal journals is the review article, an expanded book review, in which the editor honours a recent book that is considered in more depth than in the traditional fairly short English book review. The *Oxford Journal* has followed the American style and used to good effect, devoting twenty pages to a comparison of the merits of two approaches to judicial review.

Finally, tribute must be paid to Professor Simpson's researches into the unreported case of Regina v Archer and Muller. Students of the criminal law, under the influence of Regina v Dudley and Stephens, frequently gain the impression that the so-called defence of necessity is predominantly concerned with defendants who are in the habit of eating their victims. This bizarre case, analysed by Professor Simpson, can only foster this impression, while also adding to the already rich corpus of material available to teachers of the criminal law.

S. J. Beaumont

John Beaumont is senior lecturer in the school of law, at Leeds Polytechnic.

Taxation policy

Fiscal Studies
edited by John Kay
Three issues a year
£13.75 per annum (individuals), £19.95 per annum (institutions), free in members of the Institute for Fiscal Studies
published by Basil Blackwell

Although *Fiscal Studies* has been in existence for a few years the numbers for 1982 were the first to be published by Basil Blackwell for the Institute for Fiscal Studies. The journal, which will be published three times a year and largely replaces the lecture and conference series previously published by the institute, seeks to provide a broad spectrum of subject matter dealing with the ways in which government action affects the private sector of the economy. The intention is to communicate a wider audience than that of academic economics journals in a style that is accessible to the non-specialist.

Before the appearance of *Fiscal Studies* no UK equivalent to the American *National Tax Journal* existed. The latter is a quarterly journal published by the National Tax Association and Tax Institute of America which like the

Institute for Fiscal Studies is a non-profit organization geared to the production of scientific study of government finance and taxation in America and to the dissemination of the knowledge to a diverse audience. Given the legal bias of *The Taxation Practitioner* and *The British Tax Review* Britain has needed such a publication for a long time. Although the international quarterly journal *Public Finance* and the *Journal of Public Economics* are concerned with public sector policy, the emphasis is on modern economic theory and methods of quantitative analysis which are beyond the reach of the non-academic reader.

Overall the emphasis is on policy with the major part of the March and July issues devoted to papers which are the results of symposia proceedings organized by the Institute. The Government's 1982 Green Paper on Corporation Tax forms the basis for the symposium on that subject and the 1981 Green Paper on alternative sources of local revenue was the immediate occasion for the conference on local government finance. In each case the respective Green Paper is critically evaluated and policy recommendations consistent with the main arguments in the series of articles are presented. A flow-of-funds corporation tax is put forward as the logical simplification of the present system and the Green Paper's criticisms of this departure are convincingly shown to be unfounded. A longer term movement towards a local income tax is seen as the solution for new sources of local

government revenue.

In these issues attention is directed exclusively on efficiency and equity considerations. While the resource allocation and distributional effects of public policy are undoubtedly important they are not the only aspects worthy of consideration. The balance could be improved by including the stabilization effects which concern the macroeconomic consequences of government action.

Since the aim of the institute is to promote research and informed discussion of fiscal matters it presumably wishes to encourage research in the area by all interested persons. However, unlike the American *National Tax Journal* it will not normally accept unsolicited manuscripts. Published papers come from within the institute or from invited contributors. Although the March issue contains a comment on a paper in the same volume, the policy with respect to unsolicited comments on published papers is unclear.

Anyone concerned with public policy will find these volumes interesting and extremely topical. While most of the papers contain little of a highly technical nature, it would help if every paper could end with a self-contained set of conclusions for the non-specialist which would give the substance and significance of the paper.

J. F. Bradley

J. F. Bradley is lecturer in the department of economics, Queen's University, Belfast.

BOOKS

Fanon and the colonial personality

by Gavin Kitching

Black Skin White Masks: Fanon's clinical psychology and social theory
by Jack McCulloch
Cambridge University Press, £22.50
ISBN 0 521 24700 4

For the many who will have forgotten the many more who never knew, Frantz Fanon was born in Martinique in 1925 and educated both there and in France. He served in the French army during the Second World War, and afterwards qualified in medicine and psychiatry at the University of Lyon. In 1953 he was appointed head of the psychiatry department at Blida-Joinville Hospital in Algiers, and was working there when, a year later, the Algerian War of Independence began. The war, which lasted until 1962, changed Fanon's life and a great many of his attitudes and political views, changes which crystallized in his most famous book, *Les damnés de la terre* (*The Wretched of the Earth*) published in 1961, the year of his death (from leukaemia) in a Washington hospital. From the time of his resignation from Blida-Joinville in 1956, until his death, Fanon was engaged almost exclusively in political and propaganda work for the National Liberation Front in Algiers, the FLN. This work, and especially *The Wretched of the Earth* which was its culmination, provided Fanon with a place in the pantheon of Third World revolutionary heroes (along with Mao, Guevara and Castro), honoured both by Third World intellectuals themselves and by the European student left of the late 1960s. In the latter case however, Fanon's reputation was probably higher in Paris than anywhere else, where it benefited from the advocacy of his lifelong friend and supporter, Jean-Paul Sartre.

Yet despite all this fame, Fanon's work has suffered from a considerable neglect since those heady days of the late 1960s, not only in the West, but even among the radical nationalist intelligentsia of Africa (for whom *The Wretched of the Earth* was mainly written). Jack McCulloch's book is a serious and long overdue attempt to grapple with the difficult and explosive issues at the centre of Fanon's life and work. However, it is a book generated by a volatile world in combination with a sluggish publishing industry, that McCulloch seems to favour withdrawal from the kind of cultural and psychological explanations of the colonial and post-colonial situation in Africa which Fanon attempted, precisely at a time when others of us feel the need to return to them.

But perhaps "return" is the wrong word, for as this book very clearly demonstrates, Frantz Fanon never provided anything so coherent as a "theory" of these phenomena to which we could return. What he did leave behind was only a series of giant fragments - the residue of an immensely productive life (page 212), and fragments moreover which fit together very uneasily.

All the contradictions in Fanon's work derive from the always politically ambiguous implications of grappling with cultural and psychological phenomena in the context of colonialism and imperialism. He had two sets of forebears to the task, neither of whom could be accommodated. On the one side were the European ethno-psychiatrists - Porot, Carothers and above all, Mannoni - seeking explanations of colonized peoples in their psychology. The latter in turn was deemed to derive either from an inferior physiology or (in Mannoni's more "liberal" version) from primitive, more "illegitimate" forms. On the other side were the poets of *négritude*, with their universalized concepts of "black" culture and psychology, often characterized in ways alarmingly similar to the ethno-psychiatrists, but of course with the value judgments inverted. The irrationalism and emotionalism which the ethno-psychiatrists dismissed as primitive residues of the past, Blyden, Césaire and Senghor presented as harbingers of the future, the hallmarks of a genuinely humane culture by



Frantz Fanon: a man of "many admirers but few disciples"

which the world would be saved from the barbarities of western rationalism.

Fanon saw the ethno-psychiatrists as mere racist ideologues of colonial power, but he was also hostile to *négritude*. He rejected the latter's universalization of what he insisted were historically and geographically specific characteristics of some black people. Above all he was angered by its romanticizing, indeed mythologizing, of the past, as a substitute for doing anything about the terrible present reality of the colonized. But if *négritude* and ethno-psychiatry represented the twin adversaries against which Fanon defined his life's project, they also formed its outer boundaries, for Fanon never really escaped either. On the one hand he accepted the descriptions of the colonized offered by Mannoni in *Prospero and Caliban*. On the other hand he never really moved beyond the *négritude* conception of a return to a "real" or "authentic" African culture as the ultimate goal of colonial liberation.

Mannoni in particular was a powerful influence on all of Fanon's work, as McCulloch suggests. *Prospero and Caliban*, a study of colonial Madagascar, was published in 1947, five years before Fanon's first book *Black Skin White Masks*, in which Fanon attempts much the same kind of study of Martinique as Mannoni had undertaken of Madagascar. In both cases the aim was to analyse the nature and origins of the psychologies of colonized and colonizer. In *Prospero and Caliban* Mannoni had characterized the personality of the colonizer as one of *inferiority*, and that of the colonized as one of *dependence*. In the former case, the growing individualism and loss of a sense of community and belonging which is a product of western development, produces a sense of worthlessness, or inferiority, which can only be assuaged by a ceaseless quest for individual power and achievement. In the latter case however, the dependent personality achieves security not by any individual assertion of power or responsibility, but by the unquestioning acceptance of a superior authority (expressed, for Mannoni, in the Malagasy reverence for ancestors). This need for security through authority is withdrawn or brought into question, the response of the dependent personality is not to replace it by

asserting himself but, after an interlude of extreme panic and random violence, to seek another unquestioned authority. These two types of "personality", each corresponding to types of society and culture, explain both the colonizers' desire to colonize, and the colonized's desire (once the potency of previous forms of authority have been undermined by colonial conquest) to be dominated anew.

Now Fanon accepted as accurate some of the specific descriptions of the attitudes of colonizers and colonized offered by Mannoni, while utterly rejecting Mannoni's explanations of these attitudes. In the case of the colonizers, Fanon accused him of understating the historical depth and incidence of racism in European culture and above all, castigated him for his blindness to the economic and political interests which were sustained by colonial racism. In the case of the colonized, he argued that in so far as colonized peoples did manifest "dependent" attitudes, this was a result not of some "Caliban" personality type, but of the total destruction and deformation of the psychology and culture of the colonized wrought by colonialism. To assert otherwise was to assign colonized peoples to some lower level of an evolutionary tree which they must ascend in the hallowed footsteps of Europeans. And this evolutionary conception whether overt and crude (as in the "physiological" theories of Porot or Carothers) or implicit and subtle (as in Mannoni) was for Fanon both racist and an apology for colonialism. His counter-concept to this, the concept of a "colonial personality" - of a culture and personal psychology fatally deformed and undermined by colonialism - which Fanon generated out of his critique of Mannoni remained the central obsession of all his work, from *Black Skin White Masks* (1952), through *A Dying Colonialism* (1959) to *The Wretched of the Earth* (1961).

What changes however is Fanon's understanding of who, among the colonized, suffered from this deformation of the personality, and his conception of how it is to be overcome. In *Black Skin White Masks* he is ambiguous about both issues. In the first case he tends to shift continually from a discussion of the "white mask" psychology of the black elite of Murti-

nique, the elite from which he himself derived, to a projection of thim psychology on to black people in general. In the second case, while he insists repeatedly on the economic and political interests which he believed colonizers to have, he never actually advocates even a political independence for Martinique. In fact he appears to think that the psychoses of the colonial situation can be handled, at least to a degree, using the traditional individualist techniques of psychoanalysis.

The horrors of the Algerian war changed all this, however. Fanon came to see the "psychotic" response of the colonial petty bourgeoisie to colonialism - the pathetic desire to emulate the European, indeed to be white, to assume the "white mask" in order both to compensate for a loss of identity and to escape a total self-loathing - as the response of a particular class, that in closest touch with the racist European culture and above all, castigated him for his blindness to the economic and political interests which were sustained by colonial racism. In the case of the colonized, he argued that in so far as colonized peoples did manifest "dependent" attitudes, this was a result not of some "Caliban" personality type, but of the total destruction and deformation of the psychology and culture of the colonized wrought by colonialism. To assert otherwise was to assign colonized peoples to some lower level of an evolutionary tree which they must ascend in the hallowed footsteps of Europeans. And this evolutionary conception whether overt and crude (as in the "physiological" theories of Porot or Carothers) or implicit and subtle (as in Mannoni) was for Fanon both racist and an apology for colonialism. His counter-concept to this, the concept of a "colonial personality" - of a culture and personal psychology fatally deformed and undermined by colonialism - which Fanon generated out of his critique of Mannoni remained the central obsession of all his work, from *Black Skin White Masks* (1952), through *A Dying Colonialism* (1959) to *The Wretched of the Earth* (1961).

What changes however is Fanon's understanding of who, among the colonized, suffered from this deformation of the personality, and his conception of how it is to be overcome. In *Black Skin White Masks* he is ambiguous about both issues. In the first case he tends to shift continually from a discussion of the "white mask" psychology of the black elite of Murti-

political theory, to carry through his project of explaining psychological states by reference to social and political situations. His social and political explanations are never sufficiently fine-grained to deal with individual differences, and yet as a clinical psychiatrist, Fanon dealt with those differences every day. Thus, in his clinical studies at Blida-Joinville Fanon treated many Algerian peasants who, if his "class" theory was correct ought not to have been suffering from disorders of the "colonial personality". Alternatively, they may have been suffering from psychiatric disorders which did not have their roots in that personality. McCulloch suggests that, as a doctor, Fanon could and did accept such a possibility. As a political theorist and propagandist however, he was constrained to deny it.

More generally, it is doubtful that Fanon's specific observations in Martinique and Algeria can be generalized to all colonial situations in the way that he attempts in *The Wretched of the Earth*. McCulloch shows, for example, that Fanon's characterization of the economic and social situation of "the African peasant" fits the situation in East and Central Africa much more closely than West Africa. Moreover, Fanon never produces any convincing evidence either that the peasants are, all of them, the bearers of cultural authenticity (this seems to be largely an assumption with *négritude* roots, as McCulloch notes) or, even if they are, why this should in itself render them revolutionary. Finally, though Fanon's descriptions of the cultural and economic characteristics of the neo-colonial regimes of black Africa were insightful and sometimes prophetic, his view of the petty bourgeoisie as both culturally and psychologically crippled and economically impotent led him to underestimate its capacity to survive and rule. Conversely, his overestimation of the revolutionary potential of the peasantry led him to false expectations of the ease and speed with which neo-colonial regimes would be overturned.

So for all these reasons Fanon has had many admirers but few disciples. The "Fanonist" conceptions of colonialism, neo-colonialism and liberation have influenced nearly every subsequent writer on these themes, as McCulloch suggests. And yet virtually nobody has tried to pursue Fanon's particular cultural and psychological obsessions. And the reason (aside from the difficulty of reproducing Fanon's extraordinary combination of skills and experience) is not far to seek. For as the flaws and contradictions in his work eloquently testify, it seems almost impossible to pursue such obsessions without relapse either into more or less subtle forms of white racism on the one hand or into the most question-begging cultural romanticism, itself always capable of degenerating into a kind of counter-racism, on the other. That such an original and courageous thinker as Fanon could not entirely escape the latter trap, though his whole life's work was designed in reaction to it, is a eloquent testimony to the intractability of the problem.

Thus, in short, both black and white scholars of Africa have had reason to leave the Fanonist heritage severely alone. It is an ambiguous ancestor for all radicals, for the harsh fact is that "Fanonism" must be assigned safely to the past. The present in Africa has rendered its central themes too hot to handle - for everybody. And yet the manifest inadequacy of all the current varieties of economic Marxism to explain the present dismal economic and political situation in Africa (imperialism, dependency, too much capitalism, too little capitalism - take your pick) surely means that, however uncomfortable and dangerous it may be, these themes do have to be reopened. It is precisely the silences, confusions and ambiguities in Fanon which Jack McCulloch so ably locates that provide us with the places to start in taking up Fanon's neglected heritage.

Gavin Kitching is lecturer in sociology at the Polytechnic of North London.

BOOKS

Seminal essays on Pope

Collected in himself: essays critical, biographical and bibliographical on Pope and some of his contemporaries by Maynard Mack
Associated University Presses, £21.00
ISBN 087413 182 0

In 1944 Maynard Mack remarked on Pope's characteristic habit of "opening out vistas while seeming to be looking at something else close at hand". His own essays and lectures on Pope, here collected, share this habit in a marked degree.

Much of Professor Mack's work has been minutely scholarly — bibliographical, editorial, expository — but he has always had a keen eye for broader implications lying behind the detail. The early "Letters of Pope to Atterbury in the Tower" (1945), for example, while based on questions of attribution and the minutiae of publishing history, provides evidence of Pope's loyalty to Atterbury and reminds us that "despite his shortcomings he remained the sort of friend that any man in distress would like to have". A fascinating scrap of barely legible evidence from a manuscript helps to date the *Epistle on Mrs Corbet* and to show Pope of the charge, first levelled by Dilke, that he had originally composed the lines for Mrs Corbet and then transferred them to Mrs Corbet some years later when a monument to her was erected. A study of annotations in the Earl of Oxford's copy of *Epistle to Arbuthnot* shows that the transformation of the poem into a dialogue, effected by Warburton in the 1751 edition, was almost certainly begun by Pope in 1735 and is therefore not, as has often been claimed, an editorial intrusion. In these, as in dozens of instances, Professor Mack demonstrates an impressive pertinacity in pursuing the significance of trifles that less sensitive critics would have left unconsidered.

But by no means all the work is of this investigative kind and in three seminal essays in particular, Professor Mack has contributed powerfully to the broad modern evaluation of Pope's work. "On Reading Pope", a lecture delivered in 1944 as part of the bi-centennial celebrations, still shows a certain nervousness in the face of lingering post-Romantic hostility, and an apparent touch of audacity in asking for attention to be paid to the "delicate local structures" of the couplet and for a reading that will take fuller account than was customary of the literary philosophical and theological "matrices" of the work. Only five years later, in "Wit and Poetry and Pope", some observations on his imagery, there is a greater confidence in Professor Mack's firm acceptance of the phrase "poetry of statement" as a description of Pope's verse and in the way this leads to a subtle examination of different kinds of Papean metaphor. Two years further on "The Muse of Satire" locates a change in the whole critical temper through the gradual re-emergence of an interest in rhetoric, a new emphasis on artifice and the recognition that satire "exhibits an appreciable degree of fictionality" which makes any simple attempt to interpret Pope's poetry in terms of his life impossible.

Yet there must be some relationship between artifice and experience and in Professor Mack's later work, under the stimulation perhaps of George Sherburn's great edition of Pope's *Correspondence* (1956), the review of which is printed here, the theme has been what, in the Northcliffe Lectures delivered in University College in May 1972, he called "the pursuit of Pope", a pursuit that recognizes "the impossibility of rupture" (since to rupture would be to fix in an unnatural rigidity) but strives strenuously to understand the kaleidoscope of the poet's nature. One of the most affecting essays in this book is the final Northcliffe Lecture which discusses Pope's physical disability and its effect on his life and poetry, as he strove to reconcile "the conflicting

impulses towards accommodation with his society on the one hand, and self-assertion against it on the other".

As appendices to the volume there are two important biographical items: a revised "Finding List of Books Surviving from Pope's Library"; and a clutch of letters from Pope and his acquaintances which includes both unpublished material on the acquisition from William Boswell of fossils for the Twickenham grotto, and fresh evidence concerning Pope's action against James Watson for pirating letters.

The volume forms a tribute to the variety and quality of Professor Mack's work over nearly forty years and puts much scattered material conveniently within two covers. But libraries will already possess most items in this collection (sometimes in multiple copies) and may in present circumstances hesitate to spend £21 to acquire the relatively small body of work — most notably two of the Northcliffe Lectures and some new letters — that has not already appeared.

John Chalker

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Non-stop seminar

Forms of life: character and moral imagination in the novel by Martin Price
Yale University Press, £22.50
ISBN 0 300 02867 4

The investigation of the ways in which the moral imagination can be seen working in the deployment of character and action in novels is a central critical task, and a critic who does this over an interesting variety of novels from Jane Austen to Thomas Mann can be sure of receiving serious attention from his colleagues. Professor Price is a thoughtful, perceptive, intellectually well-stocked critic who, after introductory chapters raising some general questions about fiction in the light of a positive list of modern critical perceptions duly cited, presents novels to us often by way of plot summary accompanied by shrewd and philosophically sophisticated analyses of the significance of its ill stage by stage.

It is not easy reading, and sometimes one allows oneself to wonder whether one would not be better employed re-reading the novels under discussion. There is no doubt that the reader of this book is engaging with a mind of considerable power and unusual sensitivity, but to read something close on 200,000 words of quotations interspersed with interpretative comment is like attending a non-stop seminar for weeks on end. It is a very superior seminar, no doubt, but the relentless pedagogy can be wearing.

Sometimes the discussion declines into bits of quotations and summaries of the kind in which all teachers of literature indulge in the classroom but which falls a little flat on the printed page. Here is a paragraph from the discussion of Henry James's *The Wings of the Dove*:

"That lucidity returns in the last scene, when Denaher had received his inheritance from Milly Theule, the inheritance that will finally allow him and Kate the freedom to marry. Kate asks Denaher if he is not now in love with Milly's memory. Nor does she allow him to dismiss the possibility. She would have been so in his place, she claims, and she recognizes her feelings: 'Your memory's your love. You want no other.' When he meets this by offering to marry her at once, she asks, 'As we were?' But she turns away from his assent with a final shake of her head. She is beyond the illusions he tries to sustain, and she speaks the moving last sentence of the novel: 'We shall never be again as we were!'"

It is perhaps unfair to quote this, for there is more in it than Professor Price's discussion of James (in a chapter entitled "The Logic of Intensity") allows. There is a lot of this kind of thing all the same. Professor Price re-reads the novels with us — they include *Emma*, *Mansfield Park*, *The Red and the Black*, *The Charterhouse of Parma*, *Great Expectations*, *Little Dorrit*, *Middlemarch*, *Felix Holt*, *Daniel Deronda*, *Anno Karenina*, *War*

and *Peace*, *The Aynkari Age*, *The Golden Bowl*, *Lord Jim*, *Nostramo*, *Women in Love*, *A Passage to India*, *To the Lighthouse* and *Fanny Hill* — sometimes in considerable detail, quoting, summarizing, commenting, illuminating, making comparisons and contrasts, citing other critics, referring to philosophers and philosophies, framing generalizations, pressing the reader to attend to all this with a didactic confidence that reveals the university teacher of long standing.

In the end does much more emerge than a reasonably well-endowed reader will absorb from reading the novels without such pedagogical assistance? The answer must be "yes", even though it is difficult to retain all the insights suggested in the course of this carefully argued discussion; at the end one is aware of having received a great variety of comment on the significance of fictional characters and their actions. "When we read a novel, whatever we need to know about a character is revealed to us in that work," writes Professor Price. "By the end of the work our awareness of the character has come to some kind of resting point. All the questions and problems that are raised by the character are resolved." But if this is really so, do we need critics? The assumption behind the book is that student readers — and this book serves, we are told, from lectures to students — are not really capable of getting from a novel "whatever we need to know about a character" without the commentary of a wise and well-read teacher. This may well be so, in which case the reasons for its being so are worth some examination.

The difficulty in reviewing a book of this kind is that once one has read it through one is aware of having picked up many insights on the way but cannot retain them in detail or summarize them in any way. For those who have not read the novels under discussion the book is not really intelligible; for those who have, it communicates insights that the author himself admits ought to be available directly from a reading of the novels. Something like this can probably be said of all literary criticism, and for a fellow critic to make these comments may sound as though he is fouling his own nest. Nevertheless, the problem asserts itself as one reads the book. It may be said that a book of this kind forces the reader to reflect on the nature and function of literary criticism.

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David Daiches

David Daiches has recently concluded delivering the Gifford Lectures, to be published under the title "God and the Poets."

Medieval glosses

Old English Literature by M.J. Alexander
Macmillan, £14.00 and £3.95
ISBN 0 333 26903 9 and 26904 7
English Gaelic Literature by D.S. Brewer
Macmillan, £14.00 and £3.95
ISBN 0 333 27138 6 and 27139 4

Histories of literature are back in fashion. These are the first two volumes, chronologically, of a twelve-volume series from Macmillan, and at least one other major publisher has a corresponding set in active preparation. Perhaps we do indeed need new ones every other generation or so.

Michael Alexander assumes "little knowledge of this period or its surviving products and none of its language". Derek Brewer requires "no specialist knowledge in the reader". Consequently in the first of these books there is extensive quotation, all of it in translation (*The Wanderer* in its entirety); the medieval volume can manage with glosses and occasional translations but usually provides the original. A good deal of summarizing goes on, more in the second volume where there is of course more material. With a writer like Malory, whose narrative is self-contained, this works well. I thought the similar line "scripturalism of Chaucer's pilgrims" unnecessary. A summary of *Piers Plowman* is hardly due, but it is a task which might well have dignified Langland himself. I assume that such decisions were made by the publishers or by the general

editor, but surely the reader should bring something to a history of literature, if only a general knowledge of the major works it discusses.

What else should one look for? Accuracy, naturally, and a good index, which both volumes have. A sense of how the history moulded the literature; in both books there are chronological tables at the end and introductory chapters. Mr Alexander has the harder task here, since his is the more unfamiliar period. Possibly his first two chapters, "Perspectives" and "England 449-1066" might better have been combined or their order reversed. Dr Brewer's volume has more of a theme to it, as reflected in its title, although I should not myself take the concept of "Gothic" with its idea of opposites juxtaposed, quite so far as he does. He gives us a good sense of both literature in manuscript and how it differs from literature in print, and the members of such manuscripts of each work and its likely audience. He is deft at slipping in necessary information for the twentieth-century reader. From the story of Layamon's *Brut* there naturally arises the question "But who was Arthur really?" The following section informs us. Elsewhere we are told, but unobtrusively, who were the nine virtues and what is a *plein* or *simony*.

We need, too, a sense of development within the period. In this Dr Brewer has a head start: he can trace towards the high-water mark of the late fourteenth century, and even the fifteenth century includes Malory and the drama. Most of Mr Alexander's jewels, on the other hand, (*Beowulf*, *The Wanderer* and *The Seafarer*) come early, and although he cleverly holds back *The Dream of the Rood* until a later chapter, there is a sense of things going through the motions, winding down, as indeed they did. *Maldor* may be a clarion call to the heroic ideal (perhaps too late); it is scarcely a great poem. Mr Alexander does not shirk this problem, although one of his chapter headings, "The Literature of the Establishment" might convey something rather different to some modern readers. Inevitably *Beowulf* dominates the first volume to an extent Chaucer need not the second. Mr Alexander rather creeps up on *Beowulf*, quoting the poem to illustrate heroic conventions before he discusses it in detail, but this has the advantage of putting *Beowulf* at the climax of the chapter which is clearly where it should be. On the other hand, what ought to be subordinate — but which has to be mentioned nevertheless — is kept so.

Death and Life will never make the medieval top twenty and there is not much you can do with the Old English riddles other than suggest the answers. In a history of literature there can be only limited space for individual views. Mr Alexander demonstrates very well how the Old English poet prolongs the moment of the testing of the hero, alone in his time of trial, by comparing him with previous heroic figures. The persons of the exile in the elegies is neatly characterized as "debarbed, alienated, lordless". Dr Brewer (correctly, I am sure) will add of ironic "no voices" saying the same words but with different implications". Instead he shows how the poet himself moves in and out of his poem. He is excellent on the style of *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*, as he is on the *Gowin-poet* generally. He conveys well the relationship of Middle English literature to Old English and to the Renaissance. Mr Alexander, on the other hand, has little which comes before his period and so has to start from scratch, but his comparisons with what comes afterwards are chiefly with modern poetry.

Both volumes are clear and attractively produced introductions to their periods; both have several plates with illustrations to be consulted for keeping the paperback price so low, for a good history of literature should be on the bookshelf of every student of English. And these volumes will prove very useful, even if I occasionally felt (less often in the later volume) that the attempt to do some of the reading for the reader, had resulted in something of the dignity of a literary history having slipped away, the tinkling cymbal now and then being heard at the expense of the sounding brass.

S. S. Hussey

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Judgment and love

Jane Austen and the Didactic Novel by Jan Fergus
Macmillan, £20.00
ISBN 0 333 31989 3
Jane Austen: a reassessment by P. J. M. Scott
Vision, £11.95
ISBN 0 8478 494 2

These two very good books on Jane Austen share a rich enthusiasm for their subject. They stay close to the text and texture of the novels; they avoid jargon and all the cant of criticism, and are a thousand miles away from the dreary abstractions and sterile solipsism of much modern critical theory. Both books insist that Jane Austen is above all else a comic writer. Both writers see *Northanger Abbey* as the odd novel out; both offer impressive defences of *Mansfield Park*.

Professor Fergus in *Jane Austen and the Didactic Novel* is chiefly concerned with the first three novels which show "a great artist in the process of extending his range and mastering his craft". As Jane Austen's novels are didactic because in them she aims to educate our judgment and sympathy, just as her heroines are educated. For Professor Fergus *Northanger Abbey* is an exception: it is not didactic since the heroine does not learn anything from the hero and there is therefore "no moral growth of any kind". I don't think this is true. Catherine falls in love with Henry Tilney as Emma falls in love with Mr Knightley; and from this love comes the clarity of vision which enables both heroines to see themselves and others in a truer light.

Readers who find *Sense and Sensibility* "flatly mechanical" and "rigid" may be persuaded by this book to change their minds; but it is the chapter on *Pride and Prejudice* which offers most to any reader of Jane Austen. Professor Fergus is especially good on Jane Austen's dialogue, and the finest thing in the book is a sustained analysis and illustration of the dialogue in chapter ten of *Pride and Prejudice*.

The discussion of the later novels is deliberately more brief. Professor Fergus excellently shows how dialogue in the first three novels becomes conversation in the last three; and she shows how in *Emma* the didactic effect is complicated as "judgment is finally dissolved or transcended by love".

Dr Scott's book, *Jane Austen: a reassessment*, is more rumbustious. The infectious energy of his response to the novels often throws a vivid, fresh light on them. He is, however, sometimes a too excited writer to say too many things at once, leads to sentences which lose themselves in their own parentheses.

One of the themes of Dr Scott's book is that Jane Austen often produced "something other and deeper than she consciously intended". The critical problems of intention are not discussed, but the thesis produces a fascinating reevaluation of *Sense and Sensibility*; in that novel we see "the individual coping with society in such a way as to reveal the original version had to be relieved of 76 cases of libel. On the score, Taylor offers the consolation to anyone who has looked in the index in vain that his name might have been there but for a legal blue pencil.

It is indeed a personal history, by turns blunt, brittle and bitter yet also soft, sad and sentimental. Taylor sees himself for much of life as a solitary figure, only rarely happy with his lot, though not in these last years. There is a great deal of information about his marriages and families, though by the express wish of his second wife there is no reference to her. A marriage which lasted twenty years is a big hole in a personal history. So, it is not a complete autobiography in these matters, though some of his admirers may feel that, even as it stands, he has taken them too much into his confidence. On a more relaxed level, passages in the book remind one what an admirable house-guest he is (quite unlike Dylan Thomas in this respect, as we learn at length). He only requires a cold bath first thing in the morning, though it has to be followed by a substantial breakfast.

The fare in this volume is certainly varied. We learn about mother and father and Lancashire and Booham School. The principles and prejudices which guided him in a sometimes stormy private and public life are given

D. D. Devlin

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BOOKS

Spending time in the past

A Personal History by A. J. P. Taylor
Hamish Hamilton, £9.95
ISBN 0 241 10972 8

Alan Taylor's idea that every historian should write an autobiography will put fresh heart into the profession. Research grant applications may slow to a trickle as colleagues concentrate upon themselves. However, the specific injunction will come as a surprise to other scholars who believe that historians write autobiography most of the time and only use a variety of titles for their books to disguise this fact.

It scarcely needs to be said that the impulse behind Taylor's effort does not stem from any desire to write extensively on the meaning of history. Apparently, its origin lies in an attempt to satisfy friends or strangers who claimed that he must have led an interesting life and should write about it. It would be oncharismatic if Taylor had agreed with the first part of the suggestion. Indeed, his original proposal for a title was *An uninteresting story*, but the publisher demurred. Other historians tempted into autobiography may care to note that Taylor has had a mutually beneficial association with this particular publisher for over forty years. It may, therefore, be necessary to live a long life and write a lot of books. That Taylor has written a lot of books and has had many translated is confirmed by a photograph in this volume. They occupy four shelves.

The autobiography of a biographer might be the occasion for some special reflections on the difficulties which accompany writing about people in the past. However, even in old age Taylor does not let his principles drop and descend into the realm of methodological discourse. Nevertheless, the experience of writing this life and write a lot of books and has had many translated is confirmed by a photograph in this volume. They occupy four shelves.

Keith Robbins

Keith Robbins is professor of modern history at the University of Glasgow.



a thorough airing. They range from a misplaced early devotion to single beds to nuclear disarmament. He admits that he made some mistakes, though his critics and opponents made more. There remains a captivating crispness in his judgments of men and events, expressed as ever in his famous short sentences. The blurb claims that he has become the People's Historian, and few men can have done more to make history popular. His skill in various media is legendary and we learn more of the inside story behind some of these performances. Yet he seems ambivalent in his attitude towards the "profession" of historian, and the official "profession" does not quite know whether to treat him very seriously. He does not appear, for example, in John Kenyon's group of "history men". Oddly, too, in this book there is very little of what might be properly called intellectual autobiography. Taylor is adamant that he does not believe in anything, but even so it would have been interesting to know why he has spent so much time with the past. In his disdain for such matters, however, he confirms that there are English history men and there are others. Iconoclastic and dissenting though Alan Taylor sees himself to have been, there is in this book an endearing rear view of him walking in the Lake District (juxtaposed with a photograph of our hero resting on Napoleon's bed). In his devotion to his walking boots he shows himself in this amusing personal history to be also a part of an English historical tradition.

Keith Robbins

Keith Robbins is professor of modern history at the University of Glasgow.

The other side

Independent Television in Britain volume one: Origin and Foundation, 1946-62
volume two: Expansion and Change, 1962-66
1958-66
by Brian Sendall
Macmillan, £15.00 per volume
ISBN 0 333 30941 3 and 30942 1

Sometime in the early 1960s Hugh Greene, then the Director General of the BBC, was due to fly to Canada to give evidence to a Canadian parliamentary committee on broadcasting. On discovering that Sir Robert Fraser, the Director General of the Independent Broadcasting Authority was to fly out on the same plane to give evidence to the same committee, Greene immediately changed his flight for Fraser was a man he did not like from an organization he did not respect. It was a harsh, strange attitude and yet it reflected the view within the BBC that the authority was somehow unseemly, tainted by its ruling over a collection of cultural *Unternehmen*.

The BBC had been fighting for its life before this fight. Greene instructed his subordinates always to refer to it as commercial television which towards the end of the 1950s had obtained 73 per cent of the total viewing audience. The disdain felt towards ITV had developed apace in the early days of the new service when financial difficulties seemed to be forcing it in precisely the direction of "mass

lowest", "lowest common denominator" programmes which had filled its opponents with dread during the passage of the 1954 Television Act.

It had taken only a matter of weeks after the opening night of ITV in September 1955 for the harsh realities of economics to become apparent. The attempts at a balanced schedule, the programmes of quality and culture as well as "people's television" were imperilled. In the face of inadequate revenue from advertising changes were made, including the abandonment of breakfast television, and reduction in the numbers of serious programmes. The programme controller of Associated Rediffusion announced in November 1955 that the company would give the public what it wanted:

Let's face it once and for all. The public likes girls, wrestling, bright musicals, quiz shows and real-life drama. We gave them the Hille Orchestra, Foreign Press Club, floodlit football and visits to the local fire stations. Well, we've learned. From now on, what the public wants, its going to get.

So was formed the idea that ITV had abandoned the intentions of the Television Act of 1954, had gone down market pandering to the baser tastes within British culture, and the ITA had acquiesced in this betrayal. This view ultimately led to the Pilkington Report in 1962, which laid the basis for the important reforms in the 1964 Television Act.

All of this and much more is told in great, and often fascinating detail in these two volumes: indeed nothing that was said or written about ITV seems to go unrecorded. Sendall is quick, too quick perhaps, to defend the Authority but rightly says:

If sights had temporarily been lowered, in the interests of survival, ITV possessed and retained the will to raise them again. The "retreat from culture" was halted in a matter of months rather than years, but the damage it did to ITV's reputation amongst the opinion-forming minority was much less speedily repaired. The chickens persisted in coming home to roost.

Sendall goes to inordinate lengths to demonstrate the importance of the authority in ensuring that ITV fulfilled the public service role which Parliament had demanded of it. He is able to show just how the presence of a public authority with real teeth laid to rest fears of competition and commercialism in British TV.

However, it should not be forgotten that the emergence of ITV did force the BBC to rethink its relationship with its audience by effectively extending to it an important part of the role of defining what it wanted. The public service system of broadcasting survived nevertheless both because the BBC did not go the whole way and retained its basic commitment to ideas of excellence and quality and because the ITA demanded that those companies awarded franchises should serve at least some of the public good rather than private profit. The story of how that was done is the subject of Sendall's work: the chronicling of one of the major cultural and financial success stories of the postwar period.

Although not easy to read these two volumes (soon to be joined by a third) make an important and scholarly contribution to our understanding of British broadcasting. They are also extraordinarily apposite to the current discussions about the future of television and one is constantly reminded of the lessons to be learned from the past thirty years. For example, there has been an annoying tendency among some parliamentarians in the debate on cable to refer to the "unfounded fears" about the quality of television in the early 1950s expressed by defenders of the BBC, and to observe that indeed competition has turned out to be beneficial. Sendall's history demonstrates that creating successful and worthwhile television systems needs more than just wishful thinking, public relations and the assumed beauty and virtue of market forces.

Michael Tracey

Michael Tracey is head of the Broadcasting Research Unit of the British Film Institute. His biography of Sir Hugh Greene will be published later this year.

Scottish scene

The Historical Geography of Scotland Since 1707: geographical aspects of modernization

by David Turnock
Cambridge University Press, £25.00
ISBN 0 521 24453 6
Scottish Urban History edited by George Gardon and Brian Dicks
Aberdeen University Press, £14.00
ISBN 0 08 025762 3

An Historical Geography of Scotland edited by G. Whittington and I. D. Whyte
Academic Press, £22.50 and £9.80
ISBN 0 12 747360 2 and 747362 9
Glasgow: the making of a city by Andrew Gibb
Croom Helm, £12.95
ISBN 0 7099 0161 5

The simultaneous publication of four works in the field of historical geography of Scotland is itself a significant historical event. Just a little over a decade and a half ago there was only a handful of papers published by such stalwart pioneers as Arthur Geddes, A. C. O'Dell and James Caird. What brought about the change?

Among the forces which have directed young minds into this field of endeavour, one was the spirit of the post-imperial age which encouraged Scots to look at themselves and their geopolitical relationships since the avenues of empire had been closed off. Forced to stay at home, many began to ask why the spoils of the imperial age were no more than a vile housing stock and an obsolete industrial base. The preoccupation with the agriculture of highland and glen gave away to inquiry about the all too grim urban landscape.

There was also the major reorganization of the Scottish Record Office which created record classes that would be relevant to the scholar who was asking questions not about Mary Queen of Scots or Bonnie Prince Charlie, but how everyday society went about its life and business. From the efforts of the office's dedicated public servants, scholars were given access to previously unseen source material.

David Turnock has been publishing articles on the Scottish scene since the mid-1960s, concentrating mainly on the crofting counties. His work has always been thorough and detailed, and the only surprise in his textbook is that he has been able to maintain the same exacting standards while looking at the whole country. His theme is "modernization" which he does not take from just 1707 but sees it as a continuum from Anglo-Norman times.

This theme has become the watchword for Scottish historical geographers and their colleagues in parallel disciplines. In essence it is about economic, technological and social changes and their impact on the evolving human geography of — not North Britain — but of a separate entity, Scotland. Turnock has had the courage to give the wide sweep his personal imprint; and for that we are given a

courageous and readable survey. *Scottish Urban History* is a condensation of scholarly research, a series of articles that will be read largely by those who already possess an intimate knowledge of the Scottish urban scene. The papers fall into two categories: those whose origins lie in their authors' doctoral dissertations and several review articles reflecting postdoctoral experience.

Of the former, there are discussions of some detailed and specific aspects of the social and geographical structure of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Stirling (Dundee is largely ignored). Of the latter, there is an article on the medieval burgh (overlapping somewhat with one on the evolution of urban planning), an analysis of the merchant class, and the story of working-class housing in Scottish cities in the twentieth century. One notable paper is by John Hume on the role of transport in Victorian towns which takes that neglected subject one small step forward.

Unfortunately, the book has a disconcerting inconsistency: chapters ranging from impeccable scholarship to a shambles of factual and spelling errors. The quality of illustration, considering the subject-matter, is disappointing.

The third work, *An Historical Geography of Scotland*, is yet another compilation of various authors' interests. In this case the editors have gone to considerable trouble to give the reader continuity through the ages — from prehistoric times to the eve of World War I.

The quality varies greatly, however, from a brilliant essay by Ian Whyte to somewhat didactic discourses by Whittington and J. Doherty. Whittington, for example, demystifies the case for an agricultural revolution without a single piece of graphical evidence. Despite its flaws, however, this is a very useful book.

When people reach their shrunken twilight years, it is so easy to forget the vitality and strength they have possessed in their prime. The same goes for today's Victorian cities — the Glasgows and Liverpools — in their years of decrepitude. Andrew Gibb has written a wonderful book about Glasgow full of the nipping detail that one needs to understand the makings of a great city. Even he fails, however, to give full due to one of the greatest planners of this century — Robert Bruce — a man who stands shoulder to shoulder with the American Robert Moses in their capacity to create the twentieth-century urban dream.

What is so attractive about this volume is the care with which the typography has been designed by Kate Kelly. In a beautiful old-fashioned way the book tempts the reader to sample its wares. For those who do not know the city this book will compel you to make a pilgrimage; and for any student with a desire to understand the Victorian city it is obligatory reading.

Ian Adams

Ian Adams is senior lecturer in geography at the University of Edinburgh.

A paperback edition of Alison Ravetz's *Remaking Cities: contradictions of the recent urban environment* has been published by Croom Helm at £7.95.

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BOOKS

Quest for a natural God

God and the New Physics
by Paul Davies

Dent, £8.95
ISBN 0 460 04577 6
Philosophy and the New Physics
by Jonathan Powers
Methuen, £3.95
ISBN 0 416 73480 4

The scientific discoveries of this century have radically affected our view of the world in which we live. The clarity and inexorability of nineteenth-century physics have dissolved into the shadowy and fitful world of quantum theory. The billiard-ball particles and aether waves of yesteryear have merged into wave-particle duality. The consequences for our understanding of the nature of physical reality are still a matter of unresolved debate, with the consciousness of the observer held by some to play a critical role.

The Universe has been found to have a history and we can peer back eighteen thousand million years to its apparent origin in the big bang. The learned dispute and speculate about the significance of processes taking place within minute fractions of a second of that point of departure. In the tale of the subsequent evolution of the world, recent developments in molecular biology bring us within range of considering the origin of replicating molecules and hence of life itself.

Twentieth-century science has a grand and impressive story to tell. Anyone framing a view of the world has to take account of what it has to say. These two books seek to relate these advances to wider questions.

Much the more authoritative and detailed in its scientific treatment is Paul Davies's *God and the New Physics*. The author is well known as a successful popularizer of fundamental physics and has produced a spate of books on such themes. From the latest ideas of general relativity to those of particle physics, from black holes to grand unified theories, all is grist to Davies's mill. He is even prepared in his new book to toss in a few ideas from biology and mathematics for good measure. A list of the topics to which he refers would constitute an outline for a dictionary of contemporary scientific excitement.

His style is clear, interesting, chatty, and somewhat breathless. He is overfond of adjectives such as "mind-boggling". He is also, I think, overfond of the sensationally speculative. Everett's bizarre many-worlds interpretation of quantum theory - which asserts that the Universe splits itself into a set of parallel universes at every act of quantum measurement - is said to be coming into favour with "many physicists", which seems to me to be an exaggeration. Cuth's ingenious speculations of the origin of the Universe as an inflation of a quantum fluctuation might also have been treated with greater reserve.

There is a good deal of recycling of material from Davies's earlier books. It is not clear that all this detail is necessary for the themes enunciated in the title. Most useful is probably the material about the anthropic principle - the insight that an orderly world which is to produce life has to be very specific in its initial conditions, and the constants appearing in its physical laws have to take values in certain narrow ranges. Davies's recent book on this theme, *The Accidental Universe* (Cambridge University Press, 1982), is too severely technical for the average educated reader and the more accessible material of chapters 12 and 13 of his new book is likely to be much appreciated.

Sandwiched among the science are chapters which discuss broader issues such as mind and free will. Davies is no reductionist and he is at pains to give holistic conceptions their due.

One of his summary conclusions is: "The existence of mind, for example, as an abstract, helistic, organizational pattern, capable even of disembodiment, refutes the reductionist philosophy that we are all nothing but moving mounds of atoms".

And after a discussion using a software/hardware analogy for the mind/brain problem, he writes:

"Though some of these ideas may seem farfetched, they do hold out the hope that we can make scientific sense of immortality, for they emphasize that the essential ingredient of mind is information. Towards the end of the book Davies seems to consider seriously the notion of a kind of demiurge, or natural God as he calls it, who might work within the limitations of physical laws to achieve some Universe-wide purpose. The *medus operandi* of this being is not very clear, but Davies might well retort that the same is true about the relationship of mind and brain. His discussion of the latter problem makes some interesting comments, following a line from D. R. Hufstadter's book *Gödel, Escher, Bach* (Harvester, 1979) about self-reference.

The great weakness of the book is its defective concept both of religion and of its intellectual articulation, theology. Right at the beginning we are told:

"The true believer must stand by his faith whatever the apparent evidence against it and this note continues to the end where Davies says:

"A religious proposition is usually regarded as either right or wrong, not as some sort of model of our experience."

There is no sense of theology being in its way as much an intellectual quest as science, endeavouring to understand the way the world is, but necessarily less complete in its mystery because it does not have the power of experiment to manipulate and interrogate its material. ("Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God.") Of course, theology has not always taken the modest stance of "faith seeking understanding" (in Anselm's splendid phrase), any more than science has succeeded in always resisting the temptation to dogmatize. But besides the overconfident tones of the *Quintessence* (And the Catholic faith is this...) one must see the deeper insight of Augustine, who wrote concerning the Trinity:

"When the question is asked 'Three what?' here language labours altogether under great poverty of speech. The answer is given 'Three persons' not that it might be spoken but that it might not be left unspoken."

Theology is corrigible because it recognizes that ultimately every man-made picture of God is an idol.

Davies often seems reluctant to give the better theological thinking its fair due. He spends quite a lot of chapter six criticizing a Cartesian "ghost-in-the-machine" view of man and then in the succeeding chapter just mentions in passing what he calls the "modern" Christian view of the

Healing spirit

The Church and Healing
edited by W. J. Sheils
Blackwell, for the Ecclesiastical History Society, £19.50
ISBN 0 631 19270 0

The Holy Greyhound:
Guinefort, healer of children
since the thirteenth century
by Jean-Claude Schmitt
Cambridge University Press, £20.00
ISBN 0 521 24434 X

Several of the contributors to Dr Sheils's rich collection of 22 essays rightly begin by examining words. For etymology reveals us that health, healing and holiness are ultimately all of a piece - are, indeed, all 'wholeness' - and what a cure, but care, and care but charity or love? Certainly these essays afford plentiful evidence of medicine and Christianity in rapport, as in Anne Dawtry's account of how



The head of St George the Martyr, a Russian icon ascribed to the Novgorod school of about 1400. Taken from the second edition of *The Meaning of Icons* by Leonty Ouspensky and Vladimir Lossky, published by St Vladimir's Orthodox Seminary Press of New York and available in Britain from Mowbray at £18.25.

whole man (it goes back to ancient Israel). He tells us (incorrectly) that Aquinas rejected the idea of time being created and then merely refers in passing to Augustine's view (which Aquinas shared, *Sinima Theologia*, 1,46,3) that time came into being with the world.

Nowhere does Davies's cavalier way with theology become more evident than in his chapter on miracles. The greater part is cast in the form of a rather knockabout conversation between a sceptic and a believer. The latter is a pious simpleton who starts the discussion with the assertion "In my opinion miracles are the best proof that God exists". There is no recognition that miracles pose a theological problem. "Intervention" is not a word that one can readily use of the eternally consistent God. He is no celestial conjurer doing an occasional turn. Miracles must find their place in a wider structure of coherence, just as the superconducting state has to find a coherent place within a wider framework of electrical conductivity than that provided by Ohm's law. The central Christian miracle of the resurrection - mentioned in chapter 14 - can only find credibility if it is true (as I believe) that in Christ a new "regime" (to use a physicist's word) was present in the world.

Natural theology is not a demonstrative exercise but a collection of insights. Almost all contemporary theologians would accept the view propounded in chapters three and four that the cosmological argument (that the existence of the Universe needs an explanation which could only be provided by its being the creation of a necessary being) does not prove the existence of God. Yet

the idea of the Creator does provide one possible answer to the existence of the world, and in particular to the rational lucidity and beauty which we find revealed in its physical structure. Although Davies refers from time to time to this latter aspect of the way things are, I do not think that he gives it sufficient weight. It is a non-trivial fact about the world that we can understand it and that mathematics provides the perfect language for physical theory; that, in a word, science is possible at all.

The aesthetic insight gains cumulative force if one looks not only for a ground of the rationality of the world but also for a common ground for one's experiences of beauty, moral obligation, transcendence, and worship. Davies forswears all such additional considerations in his book. He tells us in the preface that he will "make no attempt to discuss religious experience or questions of morality". But that is like contemplating a Michelangelo *Pieta* with only the aid of a geologist to tell us about the marble.

Jonathan Powers's *Philosophy and the New Physics* is of more limited scientific scope. He is content to restrict himself to relativity and quantum mechanics. The former receives much the more detailed treatment. Powers opts for a historical treatment but I think he is unduly bound by it. I do not question the value of showing how developments in physics have come about - a mere snapshot of present knowledge would deprive the reader of a valuable source of insight - but one should not either despise the power of hindsight to shed equally valuable illumination on conceptually murky areas. For example, the use of

space-time diagrams is very helpful in the comprehension of such matters as the retardation of moving clocks and the twin "paradox". However, Powers eschews such assistance, presumably because he had not then got to the point where he could tell us about Minkowski, who pioneered the space-time approach.

Quantum mechanics receives much shorter shrift, despite the fact that it is much the more revolutionary and the less accessible of the two subjects. Much of the account is too summary to make clear all the issues that are involved. There are also some inaccuracies. For example, the account of quarks and colour confinement is most misleading. The point is not that gluons can be thought of as quark-antiquark pairs, but that gauge theories are believed to generate forces which increase with distance without limit.

Modern physics clearly poses significant problems for a philosophy of nature. A positivist account would reduce science to a mere harmonizing of inherently experience, an endeavour scarcely to be thought worth the vast expenditure of effort involved. On the other hand, if realism is to survive the advent of quantum theory it must achieve a greater subtlety than that of simple objectivity. Unfortunately I found the book's treatment of philosophical questions a disappointment. I am not content, to see the search for understanding of the physical world dismissed *tout court* as "not particularly helpful". It is the motivation I detect at work in all the fundamental scientists that I have known. Of course, Powers does not have to agree with me and my friends but I think his discussion would have been greatly helped by a more extended account and a definite point of view. As it is the treatment is bitly, a succession of price-pricks rather than a surgical dissection. He is critical of positivism ("It reduces science to a rudderless cargo of techniques") but also sceptical of realism. His final sentence, following on a reference to the way conventional elements in theories restrict their degree of testability, asserts that

"To make these conventions explicit is to reveal the extent to which our theories tell us nothing about the world."

If the implication is that that extent is great, I think that the story that Powers himself has told pains to the contrary. At times he flirts with the fashionable notion that there is a substantial secular conditioning effect of views, even to the point of saying, with obvious dark intent, that "mathematics is, after all, a human invention". And so net immune? However, no attempt is made to work out this questionable point of view in any detail.

John Polkinghorne

John Polkinghorne is a curate in Bristol and a former professor of mathematical physics at the University of Cambridge. His book "The Way the World Is: the Christian perspective of a scientist" was recently published by SPCK/Triangle.

The Benedictines brought Greek medicine to Norman England. Yet they also show that the boundaries between medicine and religious healing, cure of bodies and cure of souls, are ancient, entrenched, and well-patrolled. The main theme of the bulk of these essays is churches and physicians' sermons not to tempt on each other's laws. Keen to keep his own house pure and respectable, establishment physics has loapt to damn as quacks outlandish doctors such as Mesmer. But churches - the Anglican in particular - have been no less chary of immaterial and miracle-mongers. The last MacDonald pictures Stuart and Georgian bishops renouncing exorcism and branding spiritual healers as enthusiasts, indeed as madmen. Stuart Mews finds the hierarchy no less cool towards the revival of faith-healers in the 1920s. Moore-Hickson. And, in a penetrating analysis, Terence Ranger probes the dread of East African missionaries in the face of healing rituals (superstitions and magical, they would pelate Christianity and exorcise the natives).

Both professional elites have sniffed dung: the healing spirit is tee plebeian and move among the laity in mysterious ways. Yet by outlawing it, religious and medical establishments have made over its title deeds to fringe fanatics and lay cults. Essay after essay witnesses the aching thirst of common sufferers for hope and for participatory therapies - whether it is Peter Biller's account of popular thaumaturgy among the Waldenses, John Pickstone on the links between dissenters and medical betanists in Victorian Lancashire, or G. I. S. Amadi on revivalist prophetic cures in contemporary Nigeria. Discussing spiritualism, Legie Barrow argues that time and again plebeian healing has merged with the anti-professional politics of the little man.

Collectively these essays show that the evolutionary certainties of Victorian scholarship ("from magic to medicine") are thanklessly dead. These authors no longer see history as the battleground between vanquished religion and victorious scientific medicine; rather their analysis is characteristically social and structural. Stereotypes about ancestral, instinctual folk beliefs are dissolving. Ranger in particular draws attention to the complex forms and functions of popular faith. Above all, we view the rationalist ideology of the professional oppressing the expressive ferment of the layman.

Roy Porter

Roy Porter is lecturer at the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, London.

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Faculty of Art and Design

SCHOOL OF CREATIVE AND PERFORMING ARTS

Applications are invited for the following three vacancies which have arisen in the School of Creative and Performing Arts, a multidisciplinary School containing Dance, Drama, Music and Visual Art.

SENIOR LECTURER: HEAD OF DRAMA

Ref. No. A13/83. Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the post of Senior Lecturer in Drama which involves overall responsibility for all Drama work within the School.

In addition there are important commitments to Teacher Education. Applicants should be able to offer a combination of practical skills and appropriate theoretical perspectives.

LECTURER II IN DRAMA

Ref. No. 14/83. A suitably qualified person is required to contribute to the work of the Drama Section.

Applicants should be able to offer a range of practical skills and theoretical perspectives on drama and theatre in community context.

LECTURER II IN VISUAL ART

Ref. No. A15/83. Required to contribute to the work of the Visual Art Section. Candidates should possess a first degree or equivalent in Fine Art.

Applicants should be able to undertake practical teaching but the post requires a substantial contribution to theoretical teaching of a cultural studies/sociological/art historical nature. Closing date for applications for the above three posts: 21 June, 1983.

SCHOOL OF GRAPHIC DESIGN
ASSOCIATE LECTURER (SL)

Ref. No. A17/83. The School of Graphic Design is seeking an Associate Lecturer who will contribute artistically to the teaching team as a Designer, Typographer or as an Illustrator or as a Printmaker. Teaching will be 16 hours per week and the salary will be 60% of the Senior Lecturer scale.

Candidates should be graduates and if possible be able to take up this appointment as from 1 September, 1983, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Closing date: 24th June, 1983. Further details and application forms please call our 24 hour telephone answering service (0832 323128 or write, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope to Mrs Rosemary Smith, Administrative Assistant (Recruitment), Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, Ellison Building, Ellison Place, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8ST, to whom completed forms should be returned quoting the appropriate reference number, by the closing date stated in the advertisement.

The City of Polytechnic of Hong Kong

The Hong Kong Government has appointed a Committee to plan the establishment of a second Polytechnic in Hong Kong. To be named the City Polytechnic of Hong Kong, the institution will have an initial target of the equivalent of 5,000 full-time students by the early 1990's and a planned capacity for an ultimate population of 15,000. The Polytechnic is expected to be able to enrol its first students in autumn 1994.

It is intended that the study programmes should be developed on a modular basis with a strong vocational focus. The majority of courses will be at professional and higher technical levels, and a substantial number will be day-release and evening courses. There will also be degree programmes through the number of students on such programmes will not exceed 30% of the total student population.

The Planning Committee has appointed Prof. David J. Johns, Senior Pro-Vice-Chancellor of Loughborough University of Technology as the leading Director of the new Polytechnic and he will be taking up the appointment in October 1993.

Applications are invited for posts of PRINCIPAL LECTURERS and SENIOR LECTURERS which are immediately tenable in the following academic departments:

Accountancy
Business Studies
Computing Studies
Languages
Mathematical Studies
Social Work

Successful candidates are expected to assist the Head of the Department to plan, develop and administer such new programmes and course modules up to degree level considered appropriate for the Department and to teach in their specialist areas. Personal research will be encouraged. Applicants should also note that it is intended that Languages & Mathematical Studies Departments should be primarily service teaching departments.

Applicants are already being sought for the Headships of all of the above Departments.

Qualifications for appointments. Candidates should have (a) a good honours degree or professional qualification and an advanced specialist qualification or advanced experience in a specialised field; and (b) substantial professional experience. Experience in course planning and/or teaching on a modular basis is desirable.

Salary: (currently under review). Principal Lecturer: HK\$18,555-19,320 (\$20,885 per month (£17,971-£21,847 pa)). Senior Lecturer: HK\$14,039-HK\$19,225 per month (£11,698-£15,857 pa).

(Starting equivalent as at 27.5.1983).

Terms & Conditions of Service. The City Polytechnic Council when formed will be expected to consider providing for more prolonged career terms of employment which include a retirement benefits scheme. In the meantime the Planning Committee is only in a position to offer appointments on fixed-term contracts of two years, at the end of which a gratuity equal to 25% of salary earned over the whole contract period will be payable. Benefits include long leave (approximately 3 months after every 21 months duty); heavily subsidised housing; medical and dental benefits and where appropriate children's education allowances and leave passages.

Applications. Application forms and job specifications are obtainable from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appointments), John Foster House, 30 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF. Completed forms should reach the Secretary to the Planning Committee, P.O. Box 9944, Tim She Taid Post Office, Hong Kong, by Friday, 1st July 1983. Two additional copies should also be lodged with the Association of Commonwealth Universities.

Interviews of United Kingdom candidates on the preliminary shortlist will take place in London in the weeks beginning 25th July and 1st August.

PAISLEY COLLEGE
SENIOR LECTURER OR LECTURER
LAND ECONOMICS

The Department of Land Economics at the College is the major centre for the education of General Practice Surveyors in Scotland.

As well as suitable academic and professional qualifications, applicants should have sound experience in the property world, and ideally have a special interest in economics and the economic determinants of land value and use.

This is a key position in the further development of an active and developing department, with good scope for research.

Salary Scales: Senior Lecturer £12,228-£15,411 per annum. Lecturer £8,313-£13,125.

Application forms and further particulars are available from the Personnel Officer, Paisley College of Technology, High Street, Paisley PA1 2BE (tel: 041-887 1241 ext. 230) to whom completed forms should be returned within 10 days of the appearance of this advertisement. Informal enquiries may be made to Professor A. F. Millington on ext. 285.

PAISLEY COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, HIGHER STREET, PAISLEY, PA1 2BE. Tel: 041-887 1241 ext. 230.

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Teesside Polytechnic
Department of Electrical,
Instrumentation and Control EngineeringCOMPUTER TECHNOLOGY
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE

The Department has recently received substantial support for expanding its activities in Computer Engineering. It operates a 3rd degree Computer Technology, one of the few of its kind, which combines hardware and software engineering. A new H.D. Higher Diploma course commencing in September will embody a similar philosophy at a lower academic level.

Four new posts have been established in order to undertake the additional work.

Principal Lecturer (one post). Candidates should possess a good honours degree in a field related closely to computer engineering and/or electronics. They should possess a Higher Degree in a relevant area, and should have several years of recent experience in a field of computing, preferably including microcomputer applications. The successful candidate will have a leading role in developing courses in information technology.

Salary: £12,818-£13,938 (work based) - £15,733 pa. The salary on appointment will be no greater than £13,500 pa.

Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer (three posts). Candidates should possess a good honours degree in one of the disciplines mentioned above, and should preferably have some experience in a field involving computer technology. The work spans computer engineering, microelectronics and data communications; expertise in one or more of these fields is desirable.

Salary: £11,273-£11,586 pa. £12,083-£12,622 (work based) - £13,443 pa. Appointment will be made at either £11 or £12 level but the salary on appointment will be no greater than £12,882 pa.

All successful candidates will be expected to contribute to the research and/or industrial consultancy activities of the Department.

Further particulars and application forms are available from the Personnel Officer, Teesside Polytechnic, Borough Road, Middlesbrough TS1 3BA. Telephone (0642) 21821 Ext 414.

Closing date for applications: 1st July 1983.

PAISLEY COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND
ELECTRONIC ENGINEERINGTemporary Lectureship in
Electric Power
(3 year appointment)

The requirements are a good honours degree with experience in electric power systems. The post involves teaching power supply on the degree and honours degree courses. Arrangements could be made for the appointee to study for a higher degree, if desired.

Salary scale - Lecturer 'A' £8,313 to £13,125.

Microwave Research Assistant
(2 year appointment)

An honours graduate is required (in electrical/electronic engineering, physics or mathematics) with subsequent experience in microwave theory and techniques. Computational experience would be an advantage. The post is associated with an SERC project on non-reciprocal microwave integrated circuits at millimetre wavelengths.

Starting salary up to £10,300.

Application forms and further particulars are available from the Personnel Officer, Paisley College of Technology, High Street, Paisley PA1 2BE (tel: 041-887 1241, ext. 230). For informal enquiries, ring ext. 281.

City of Birmingham
Polytechnic
Faculty of Art and Design

SENIOR LECTURER IN EMBROIDERY

Applications are invited from graduates for a post of Senior Lecturer in Embroidery in the City of Birmingham Polytechnic. The successful candidate will be responsible for providing lectures and supervising students in the field of the subject. The successful candidate will be expected to have a degree in a relevant subject and to have experience in teaching. The salary will be within the range £10,000-£12,000 per annum.

Further particulars and application forms which should be sent to the Secretary, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 9TT. HT

Polytechnic of the South Bank
DEPUTY ACADEMIC REGISTRAR

Salary up to £11,500. Applications are invited from graduates for a post of Deputy Academic Registrar in the Polytechnic of the South Bank. The successful candidate will be responsible for providing administrative support to the Registrar and to the various departments of the Polytechnic. The successful candidate will be expected to have a degree in a relevant subject and to have experience in administrative work. The salary will be within the range £10,000-£12,000 per annum.

Further particulars and application forms which should be sent to the Secretary, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 9TT. HT

Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology
SCHOOL OF ELECTRONIC AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
LECTURESIPS

Applications are invited from graduates for a post of Lecturer in the School of Electronic and Electrical Engineering at Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology. The successful candidate will be responsible for providing lectures and supervising students in the field of the subject. The successful candidate will be expected to have a degree in a relevant subject and to have experience in teaching. The salary will be within the range £10,000-£12,000 per annum.

Further particulars and application forms which should be sent to the Secretary, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 9TT. HT

SERC and SED RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS

Applications are invited from graduates for a post of Research Student in the SERC and SED Research Studentships. The successful candidate will be responsible for providing research assistance to the Research Officer and to the various departments of the Polytechnic. The successful candidate will be expected to have a degree in a relevant subject and to have experience in research. The salary will be within the range £10,000-£12,000 per annum.

Further particulars and application forms which should be sent to the Secretary, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 9TT. HT

Manchester Polytechnic
Faculty of Art and Design

LECTURER II IN TEXTILE DESIGN

Applications are invited from graduates for a post of Lecturer II in Textile Design in the Manchester Polytechnic. The successful candidate will be responsible for providing lectures and supervising students in the field of the subject. The successful candidate will be expected to have a degree in a relevant subject and to have experience in teaching. The salary will be within the range £10,000-£12,000 per annum.

Further particulars and application forms which should be sent to the Secretary, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 9TT. HT

Thames Polytechnic
School of Social Sciences
TEMPORARY FULL-TIME TEACHING APPOINTMENT IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited from graduates for a post of Temporary Full-time Teaching Appointment in Economics in the Thames Polytechnic. The successful candidate will be responsible for providing lectures and supervising students in the field of the subject. The successful candidate will be expected to have a degree in a relevant subject and to have experience in teaching. The salary will be within the range £10,000-£12,000 per annum.

Further particulars and application forms which should be sent to the Secretary, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 9TT. HT

Polytechnics continued

HONG KONG BAPTIST COLLEGE

Applications are invited for teaching posts in the following departments/subject areas tenable from September 1983:

1. Head/Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in Accounting. Financial & Management Accounting, Auditing, Accounting Theories and Practices, Tax Accounting, and Company Law. Head will assume departmental administrative duties.

2. Lecturer in Business Management. General Management, Business Mathematics, System Analysis, Operations Research, Industrial Management, Business Statistics, COBOL, Seminar in Marketing, and Business Law.

3. Lecturer in English. Linguistics, Practical Writing, Syntax, Translation, and Advanced Writing.

4. Lecturer in Mathematics. Applied Mathematics, Mathematical Modelling, Operations Research, Statistics, and Computing.

5. Lecturer in Secretarial Management. Gregg Shorthand, Business Communications, Office Administration and Secretarial Practice, Filing and Records Management, and Typewriting.

6. Lecturer in Social Work. Community Development, Social Administration, Health and Disease, Social Work Research, and Field Work Supervision.

7. Lecturer in Computing Studies Unit. Introductory subjects in the Computing Studies Programmes.

SALARY SCALE: Senior Lecturers: HK\$12,155-HK\$17,405 p.m. (present). HK\$14,660-HK\$19,030 p.m. (revised). HK\$ 6,890-HK\$11,503 p.m. (present). HK\$ 7,870-HK\$14,010 p.m. (revised). Pending for Government approval.

Lecturers: HK\$ 6,890-HK\$11,503 p.m. (present). HK\$ 7,870-HK\$14,010 p.m. (revised). Pending for Government approval.

FRINGE BENEFITS: Provident Fund or Gratuity, Medical Benefits, Vacation Leave, and Housing Provision for overseas appointees.

Application forms are obtainable from the Personnel Office, Hong Kong Baptist College, 224 Waterloo Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong. Completed forms together with copies of testimonials should be returned by July 8, 1983.

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CITY OF BIRMINGHAM
POLYTECHNICSenior Lecturer in
Student Counselling

Applications are invited from qualified student counsellors to Head the Student Services Unit. The successful applicant will lead a team of staff responsible for the development of student counselling and related student services throughout the Polytechnic.

Salary Scale: Senior Lecturer £10,173-£11,984 (bar) - £12,818 pa.

The post is tenable from 1st September, 1983.

Further details and application forms (to be returned by 24th June, 1983) from: The Personnel Officer, City of Birmingham Polytechnic, 'F' Block, Parry Barr, Birmingham B42 2BU.

Telephone 021 355 9193, Ext. 2.

Research and Studentships continued

CITY OF LONDON
POLYTECHNIC

Research Appointments

The City of London Polytechnic has seventeen vacancies in research available from 1st October 1983. Three are for Fellows, the remainder for Research Assistants. Candidates should hold, or expect to obtain this year, a good Honours degree in an appropriate subject and be prepared to register for a higher degree with the CMAA. All posts are normally tenable for two years and may be extended to a third year. Salary scales are under review.

Research Fellowships

Research Fellowships are currently paid on the scale £7,784-£8,217-£8,631 including London weighting of £938 per annum.

Computing, Management Science & Mathematics & Statistics (quote ref 83/38)

A Research Fellowship is available in the area of Business Computing or Management Information Systems. Applicants should have a PhD or at least three years post-graduate experience in the field.

Law (quote ref 83/38)

Applications are invited for the post of Research Fellow in Law. Applicants should either have experience in research or have obtained a research degree and should give details of their proposed research project in their application. While all suitably qualified applicants will be considered, the School is especially interested in domestic and European Business Law, Taxation, International Law and Comparative Law.

Physics (quote ref 83/37)

'Dynamic SIMS Analysis of Semiconductors'
The development and application of computer-controlled secondary ion mass spectrometry (SIMS) to the evaluation and study of the distribution of matrix and dopant impurity components in advanced epitaxial and semiconductor superlattice structures prepared by MBE, in collaboration with QEC Hirst Research Centre.

Research Assistantships

Research Assistantships are currently paid £5819 in the first year of employment, rising to £6844 in the second year and to £6808 in the third year, including London allowance of £938 per annum.

Accounting & Finance (quote ref 83/38)

Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in the School of Accounting and Finance. Only one post is available and will be in one of the following two areas:

- Management Information Systems, for the development of a new approach to the evaluation of management information. Applicants require a degree in accounting.
- Social Accounting, to develop a social accounting framework for a specific area. Applicants require a degree in one of the social sciences, with an interest in the subject.

Biological Sciences

Two Research Assistantships are required, one in each of the following areas:

- to carry out investigations into the nature and actions of plant substances affecting calcium and phosphorus metabolism in animals. (quote ref 83/39)
- to carry out neurophysiological studies on the auditory pathway of crickets. Investigations will be performed at the single identified, neurone level and will be concerned particularly with the recognition of conspecific calls and predator sounds. (quote ref 83/40)

Chemistry (quote ref 83/41)

Research Assistantships with opportunities for research leading to a higher degree in two of the following fields:

- Synthesis and pharmacology of excitatory amino acid mimetics.
- Diffusion of excitants in concentrated solution.
- N.m.r. of organometallic and co-ordinated compounds.

Computing, Management Science & Mathematics & Statistics (quote ref 83/42)

A Research Assistant is required for a project to investigate the properties of small-sample tests in autoregressive models. The person appointed would be expected to have an honours degree in Econometrics or Statistics and possess a reasonable knowledge of computing.

Economics (quote ref 83/43)

A Research Assistant is required to work on the development and extension of a large computerised teaching model of the United Kingdom economy; post-graduate qualification in econometrics would be an advantage.

Geography (quote ref 83/44)

The successful candidate will be registered for a higher degree with individual research directed towards the following topics: Beach and offshore bar interrelationships; Thanet, Kent (Dr P. Wright and Dr B. D'Olle, Oology).

Applicants should hold or expect to obtain this year a first or upper second class honours degree or a master's degree and should have a knowledge of geomorphology and/or sedimentology.

Geology (quote ref 83/45)

A Research Assistant is required to work on ONE of the following projects:

- Tectonics and sedimentation in the southern external zone of the Pyrenees.
- Low grade metamorphic and structural modifications of the Scourie dykes in the central (Scourie) region of the mainland Lewisian.
- Variation of the abundance and diversity of oolitic microfossils in clay formations.
- Volcanic clasts in the Lower Old Red Sandstone conglomerates, Grampian Highlands.

Law (quote ref 83/48)

Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in Law. Applicants should have a good Honours Degree in Law. They should be willing to read for a post-graduate degree and to undertake a research project in one of the following fields: Business Law; Taxation; International Law or Comparative Law. They should give details in their application of their proposed research project.

Metallurgy & Materials Engineering

(quote ref 83/47)

Two Research Assistantships are required to work on one of the following three projects:

- 'Service performance' characteristics of wrought aluminium alloys in external architectural use.
- Dislocation studies by ellipsometry.
- An investigation of lead phosphorus systems.

Physics (quote ref 83/48)

A Research Assistant is required in the Polymer/Cold Research Group to develop laser transmission and scattering techniques to study either (i) the rheo-optics of polymeric solutions or (ii) the crystallinity of polymers.

Psychology (quote ref 83/48)

A Research Assistant is required to work on a project concerning the behavioural functions of brain dopamine systems in the rat. Candidates should possess a good honours degree in a relevant subject and have had prior experience working with laboratory animals.

To apply for any of the above posts, please write, giving full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two referees, to the Staff Records Office, City of London Polytechnic, 117 Houndsditch, London EC3A 7BU. Please quote the appropriate reference number.

SERC Central Office
Swindon, Wiltshire
HEAD OF DATA
PROCESSING UNIT

The SERC's Central Office is responsible for the support of research and postgraduate education in science and technology in both the Establishment and at Universities, Polytechnics and similar institutions. The EDP Unit supplies computing services to a variety of users. Its Committee Secretariat use an on-line VDU-based system for administering research grants to Universities etc, the Research Training and Support Section use a batch system for making training awards, paying support grants etc, while many parts of the Council use financial and/or managerial information from these two areas for day-to-day management or policy analysis. Over the next few years the work of the Unit will increase and broaden in scope. An interactive award system will be launched, and the various facilities will be integrated to form a powerful management information system.

The successful applicant, who will be the Head of the Unit, must have an aptitude for working in the computing field. It would also be advantageous to have a sound computing and programming background together with an appreciation of database systems, distributed computing and interactive working.

The principal duties include: controlling the planning, development, implementation and operation of the present services and new projects; advising on computing matters and suggesting worthwhile areas of new initiatives; promoting co-operation with managers and users of similar computer systems in other Council establishments and Research Councils. He/she will be expected to keep up-to-date with modern business usage of computers, to encourage the education and training of all staff in the Office, and to generate a secure and responsible responsibility for the work of the Unit.

Salary will be within the following scales (at 1 April 1982):
Senior Executive Officer £6,671-£11,968

Some assistance with expenses of house/lease/purchase may be available.

The office in Swindon has its own restaurant, sports and social club and there are excellent sports facilities nearby. A generous holiday allowance of 25 days plus 10½ public holidays is offered and the Council has its own Superannuation Scheme. Application forms are available from the address below. The closing date for receipt of completed applications is 24 June 1983. Interviews will be held in Swindon.

Personnel Department,
Science and Engineering
Research Council, Polaris
House, North Star Avenue,
Swindon SN2 1ET.
Tel. (0793) 26222, Ext. 2176.

The SERC's Central Office is responsible for the support of research and postgraduate education in science and technology in both the Establishment and at Universities, Polytechnics and similar institutions. The EDP Unit supplies computing services to a variety of users. Its Committee Secretariat use an on-line VDU-based system for administering research grants to Universities etc, the Research Training and Support Section use a batch system for making training awards, paying support grants etc, while many parts of the Council use financial and/or managerial information from these two areas for day-to-day management or policy analysis. Over the next few years the work of the Unit will increase and broaden in scope. An interactive award system will be launched, and the various facilities will be integrated to form a powerful management information system.

The office in Swindon has its own restaurant, sports and social club and there are excellent sports facilities nearby. A generous holiday allowance of 25 days plus 10½ public holidays is offered and the Council has its own Superannuation Scheme. Application forms are available from the address below. The closing date for receipt of completed applications is 24 June 1983. Interviews will be held in Swindon.

Personnel Department,
Science and Engineering
Research Council, Polaris
House, North Star Avenue,
Swindon SN2 1ET.
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Research and Studentships continued

University of
London
School of
EconomicsPOSTGRADUATE
OPPORTUNITIES IN
GEOGRAPHY
1983-84

Physical Geography
Social Geography
Urban and Rural
Analysis and Planning
Management

Privately funded attention: 3 years in first instance

An analysis of sediment input into the management of the catchment and near-shore areas.

A SERC Quota Award is available for MSc Geography. One year full-time degree by examination and dissertation.

SERC Post Awards. The department is interested in applications from students with interests in industrial, urban, social, environmental change, transport and environmental planning.

Applications as soon as possible to: Dr P. A. Viner, Department of Geography, University of London, 24 Bedford Way, London WC1E 6BT.

University of
London
Wye CollegeMAFF
POSTGRADUATE
AGRICULTURAL
STUDENTSHIP

The Farm Business Unit of Wye College has been awarded a MAFF Postgraduate Studentship to study the inter-relationships between farm business and conservation objectives and efficient farm management. Some farm survey work would be involved. The supervisor will be Professor John Nix.

Candidates must have a first or upper second class honours degree either in agriculture or rural environment studies and must have a sound knowledge of both farm management and conservation on the farm.

Applications should be made by 24 June 1983 to the names and addresses of two people to whom all references should be made and sent to: Professor John Nix, School of Rural Economics, Wye College, Ashford, Kent TN85 5JF.

University of
Keele
Department of Education

SSRC STUDENTSHIPS

Applications are invited for:

- A SERC 'linked' Studentship for two years (October 1983, for work in the area of Educational Research in science education).
- A SERC 'linked' pool award for research in the following general areas: educational psychology, educational research, development and implementation of educational research, and educational research.

Applicants should hold a first or upper second class honours degree in a relevant subject, and should be able to give details of their research interests and experience in the field.

Applicants should send their applications, together with three references, to the Department of Education, University of Keele, Keele, Staffordshire ST5 5BG. Closing date 24 June 1983.

Information acquired may be used on a confidential basis for the purpose of recruitment. Further particulars are available from the Deputy Secretary (Personnel), at the above address.

Applications to the form of a curriculum vitae (3 copies) including details of research interests and experience should be sent to the Deputy Secretary (Personnel), at the above address.

Applicants should send their applications, together with three references, to the Department of Education, University of Keele, Keele, Staffordshire ST5 5BG. Closing date 24 June 1983.

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University of
London
Department of Child
PsychiatryRESEARCH
WORK/RESEARCHER

A Psychologist graduate required from July 1983 for a research project in the Department of Child Psychiatry. The post is part-time, flexible, and involves a commitment to research and teaching.

The Research Worker would be involved in research and teaching in the Department of Child Psychiatry. The post is part-time, flexible, and involves a commitment to research and teaching.

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Administration continued

AN ARCHITECT OR SURVEYOR FOR A MAJOR LECTURING CHALLENGE

As a qualified Architect or Chartered Surveyor, it may not have occurred to you to make lecturing your next career move. Hopefully though the Hospital Estate Management and Engineering Centre in the Gloucestershire/Avon border country will make you think again.

With an international reputation for its specialist courses, the Centre provides training for Architects, Surveyors, Engineers and Building Officers - mainly from the N.H.S., but also from overseas organisations. To broaden our sphere of influence a new department is about to be set up to concentrate on courses relevant to building disciplines - and this appointment will head-up its development.

The job offers tremendous scope for initiative - and does not necessarily need previous lecturing experience. The above professional qualifications are essential however, and should preferably be supported by sound Public Sector experience.

Salary scale £11,077-£13,167 - and benefits include temporary single accommodation.

For an informal discussion regarding the post, or for an application form, please contact J.W. Barnes, Principal, Hospital Estate Management and Engineering Centre, Eastwood Park, Fairfield, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire GL12 8PA. Telephone Fairfield (0454) 260207. Closing date Monday July 4 1983.

HOSPITAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT & ENGINEERING CENTRE

Library Preservation Service DIRECTOR

The Reference Division of the British Library is one of the world's great research libraries and maintains an extensive collection of the world's important printed material in all subject fields. It is organised in four main departments and its services include reference, photocopying, catalogue publications and exhibitions.

A new post has been established to control planning and implementation of the technical processes of preservation and transfer of material from one medium to another, including management of research and of consultative services, training and scholarly investigation into materials and printing. The Director will be responsible for over 350 staff and for managing annual expenditure of over £5 million.

Candidates will be expected to have considerable senior managerial experience gained in libraries, the book trade or other institutions with a significant conservation programme. Sympathy with the aims and tasks of the Library is essential together with a broad knowledge of conservation. Experience in industry or business would also be relevant.

Salary: £20,491-£22,925. Starting salary within the range according to qualifications and experience.

For further information and an application form (to be returned by 29 June) please write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answerphone service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref G/599/83.

The British Library

Colleges of Higher Education

Chester College of Higher Education

LECTURER SENIOR LECTURER IN SPECIAL NEEDS

Applications are invited for the full-time post of Lecturer in Special Needs, available from September 1984. The successful candidate will be responsible for the delivery of courses for students with special needs and will also be responsible for the development of the Special Needs Unit. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the Special Needs Unit and to the development of the Special Needs Unit.

Further details and application forms from the Registrar, Chester College of Higher Education, Chester, CH1 3BQ. Closing date 22nd June 1983.

La Sainte Union College of Higher Education

PART-TIME LECTURER IN EDUCATION

Applications are invited for a part-time post of Lecturer in Education, available from September 1983. The successful candidate will be responsible for the delivery of courses for students in education and will also be responsible for the development of the Education Unit. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the Education Unit and to the development of the Education Unit.

Further details and application forms from the Registrar, La Sainte Union College of Higher Education, La Sainte Union, Chester, CH1 3BQ. Closing date 22nd June 1983.

Roehampton Institute

Courses offered by the Roehampton Institute of Higher Education are in combined studies leading to university first degree. The Institute values to make the following appointments in the Department of Music from 1 September 1983 or as soon as possible thereafter.

LECTURESHIP IN MUSIC THERAPY

To teach a post-graduate Diploma course and to lead the development of study of music in rehabilitation.

HALF-TIME LECTURESHIP IN MUSIC EDUCATION

With an interest in music in First and Middle Schools to contribute to Professional Studies courses in 3rd Hons degree and the Post-graduate Certificate in Education.

VISITING LECTURER 1½ DAYS PER WEEK IN INSTRUMENTAL TEACHING METHODS

To assist with students preparing for instrumental teaching through the Post-graduate Certificate in Education, and to develop work in the field of instrumental pedagogy. The working days will vary from term to term but will normally include Mondays and/or Fridays. Fee will be £26.95 for a full day and £13.48 for a half day.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained by writing to: R. A. Fennell, Assistant Secretary, Roehampton Institute of Higher Education, Richmond Building, Digby Stuart College, Roehampton Lane, London SW16 5PH. Closing date for applications: Monday 27 June 1983.

DEPARTMENT OF CREATIVE AND PERFORMING ARTS 2 PART TIME TEMPORARY LECTURESHIPS in MUSIC

Applications are invited for the above posts which will commence on 1 October, 1983. The posts offered are for 1-year in the first instance and are designed for applicants with a blend of theoretical understanding and practical musical skills. Applicants' interests should be eclectic, lying mainly within the 20th Century. Duties will mainly comprise of teaching on the component of the BA Joint Honours (CMAA) and the component of the BA Joint Honours (CMAA) and the component of the BA Joint Honours (CMAA).

WEST LONDON INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF CREATIVE AND PERFORMING ARTS SENIOR LECTURER in DRAMA

Applications are invited for the above post which will commence on 1 September, 1983. Applicants will be expected to lead the proposed Drama component in the BA Joint Honours (CMAA). A blend of theoretical and practical theatre experience is sought and an understanding of course development will be a recommendation.

Job description and application form may be obtained from Asst. Principal (Academic Staff), WLIHE, Borough Road, Isleworth, Middlesex TW7 5DU.

WEST LONDON INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Please mention **The THES** when replying to adverts

Bedford College of Higher Education School of Science and Mathematics LECTURER II IN COMPUTING SCIENCE

An opportunity has arisen for an additional appointment to a wide range of initial and advanced courses to meet the needs of young and adult students of science and computing.

Applicants should have substantial applied computing experience and qualifications. Experience in one or more of the following areas would be an advantage:

Operating Systems, Pascal, Fortran, Assembly, Micro-computers.

LECTURER II IN COMPUTER STUDIES

Applications are invited for a post which will contribute to the teaching of computer studies in the School of Science and Mathematics. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of computer studies in the School of Science and Mathematics. Further details and application forms may be obtained by writing to: R. A. Fennell, Assistant Secretary, Roehampton Institute of Higher Education, Richmond Building, Digby Stuart College, Roehampton Lane, London SW16 5PH. Closing date for applications: Monday 27 June 1983.

REMINDER copy for classified Ads in the THES should arrive not later than 10am Monday preceding publication

Ads in the THES

DEPARTMENT OF CREATIVE AND PERFORMING ARTS SENIOR LECTURER in DRAMA

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WEST LONDON INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Please mention **The THES** when replying to adverts

Colleges of Further Education

The College must fill the following permanent posts for September 1983:

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL STUDIES

Senior Lecturer Business Studies	BS/0006
Lecturer 2 Management Studies	BS/0007
Lecturer 2 Accounting	BS/0008
Lecturer 2 Computer Studies	BS/0009
Lecturer 1 Accounting and Computing	BS/0010
Lecturer 1 Law	BS/0011
Lecturer 1 Secretarial Studies	BS/0012

SCHOOL OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Lecturer 1 Telecommunications	ST/0010
Lecturer 1 Electrical and Electronic Eng.	ST/0011
Lecturer 1 Carpentry and Joinery	ST/0012
Lecturer 1 Biology	ST/0013

Salary: Senior Lecturer £10,883-£12,552 (Bd) - £13,443
Lecturer 2 £7,215-£11,588
Lecturer 1 £5,649-£9,735

For application form and further details please write to, or telephone: A. W. Hodgson, Staffing Officer, Bradford & Ilkley Community College, Orsai Horton Road, Bradford BD7 1AY. Tel: Bradford 734844, Ext. 301. Closing date for applications: 20th June 1983.

Bradford & Ilkley COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Bournemouth and Poole College of Further Education HEAD OF FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND GENERAL STUDIES (Post No. BG 1)

The eight departments of the College are organised into two Faculties each with a Faculty Head. The posts are of a senior nature and are related to a number of four departments. The successful candidate will be expected to lead the development of the Faculty of Business and General Studies. Further details and application forms may be obtained by writing to: R. A. Fennell, Assistant Secretary, Roehampton Institute of Higher Education, Richmond Building, Digby Stuart College, Roehampton Lane, London SW16 5PH. Closing date for applications: Monday 27 June 1983.

The salary will be on the Bournemouth and Poole College of Further Education scale.

Successful candidates will be expected to organise, supervise and develop teaching and research in their disciplines.

LECTURER IN BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Recommendations include good general training in biology, experience in teaching first year biology students and interest or background in parasitology. Salary in the range: R12,857 to R22,173 p.a. The commencing salary notch will be dependent on the qualifications and/or experience of the successful applicant. In addition, a service bonus of 83% of one month's salary is payable annually.

Application forms, further particulars of the post and information on pension, medical aid, group insurance, staff bursary, housing loan and subsidy schemes, leave conditions and travelling expenses on first appointment are obtainable from the Secretary, South African Universities Office, Chichester House, 270 High Holborn, London WC1V 7HS or the Registrar, University of Natal, King George V Avenue, Durban, 4001, with whom applications, on the prescribed form, must be lodged not later than 25 July, 1983 quoting the reference, D89/83.

UNIVERSITY OF NATAL Department of Biological Sciences

Durban, South Africa

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons regardless of sex, religion, race, colour or national origin for appointment to the post of:

SENIOR LECTURER IN EDUCATION METHOD AND PRACTICE (Post No. BG 3056)

(Re-advertisement)

Successful candidates will be expected to lead the development of the Faculty of Education. Further details and application forms may be obtained by writing to: R. A. Fennell, Assistant Secretary, Roehampton Institute of Higher Education, Richmond Building, Digby Stuart College, Roehampton Lane, London SW16 5PH. Closing date for applications: Monday 27 June 1983.

Overseas

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY ABEOKUTA, NIGERIA

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the following positions in the Federal University of Technology, Abeokuta:

School of Applied, Earth and Mineral Sciences

Posts: Professors, Readers, Senior Lecturers, Lecturers I & II, Assistant Lecturers, Chief Technologists, Principal Technologists, Senior Technologists, Technologists I & II.

Areas of Specialization

Department of Mathematical Sciences: Industrial Mathematics, Computer Science, Applied Statistics. Department of Physical Sciences: Electronics. Department of Chemical Sciences: Industrial Chemistry, Analytical Science, Medicinal Chemistry, Petrochemical Science and Technology, Textile Science and Technology, Paper and Pulp Science and Technology. Department of Biological Sciences: Industrial Microbiology, Food Science and Technology, Biotechnology, Fisheries Science and Technology, Pests and Vector Technology, Molecular Biology and Genetic Engineering.

Department of Geosciences

Area of Study: Use of English Studies Skills (including Business English and Technical Writing), Nigerian/African History and Culture, Computer Unit. Posts: Professors, Readers, Senior Lecturers, Lecturers I & II, Assistant Lecturers.

Department of Hydrological Sciences

Hydrology, Water Resource Management. Department of Meteorological Sciences and Mineral Processing: Materials Science, Mineral Processing, Metallurgy.

2. School of Management

Posts: Professors, Readers, Senior Lecturers, Lecturers I & II, Assistant Lecturers. Principal Technologists.

Area of Specialization

Department of Industrial Management: Industrial Management, Accounting, Industrial Psychology, Industrial Sociology, Industrial Economics. Department of Natural Resources Management: Natural Resources Management, Geography (Economic and Physical).

Candidates will be expected to show evidence of academic and administrative leadership, research responsiveness to social problems and community service. Successful candidates will be expected to organise, supervise and develop teaching and research in their disciplines.

Senior Lecturer - US\$ 13

Candidates must possess a good first degree and postgraduate qualifications (preferably at doctorate degree level). They must have at least five years teaching and research experience at University level and/or industrial/professional experience in appropriate disciplines. Candidates must demonstrate strong evidence of potential for continued research activity and academic leadership.

Senior Lecturer - US\$ 14

Candidates must be distinguished scholars with a minimum of eight years teaching and research experience. Candidates must possess postgraduate qualifications (preferably at doctorate degree level) and/or considerable industrial/professional experience in their disciplines.

Technologists I & II - US\$ 08/07

Candidates must possess a good first degree and postgraduate qualifications (preferably at doctorate degree level) and/or considerable industrial/professional experience in their disciplines. Candidates must demonstrate strong evidence of potential for continued research activity and academic leadership.

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Programmer II - US\$ 07

Candidates must possess HND or equivalent qualification with at least two years' relevant experience in computer programming and software handling in Fortran and Basic Languages.

Systems Analyst II - US\$ 07

Candidates must possess at least HND or equivalent qualification with at least two years' relevant experience.

Senior Lecturer - US\$ 08

Candidates must possess a good University degree, preferably in a science or technological discipline, plus relevant professional qualification with at least six years' post-qualification experience in a University Library or similar institutional setting.

Librarian I & II - US\$ 08/07

Candidates must possess a good University degree, preferably in a science or technological discipline, plus relevant professional qualification. Level of appointment will depend on qualification and experience.

Salaries

US\$ 14 - N14,280 x 720 - N15,720
US\$ 13 - N12,720 x 660 - N13,372
US\$ 12 - N11,352 x 576 - N11,928
US\$ 11 - N10,032 x 420 - N11,352
US\$ 10 - N7,560 x 252 - N9,072
US\$ 09 - N6,336 x 192 - N7,488
US\$ 08 - N5,184 x 144 - N6,264
(N1 = 90 approximately)

7. Conditions

The usual conditions of service within the Nigerian University System will be applicable in all cases.

8. Method of Application

Six typewritten copies of application including a curriculum vitae stating: Name in full, Place and date of birth, Home address, Present contact address, Nationality, Marital Status, Number and ages of children (if any), Secondary and post-secondary education (including dates and name(s) of institution(s)), Academic and professional qualifications with dates, Working experience with dates, Current Research, Detailed list of publications and/or patents, Extra-curricular activities, Names and addresses of three referees, Proposed date of availability for duties if appointed.

Applications to be submitted as below: Resident in UK and Europe: The Director, 180 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0LE. Resident in the USA: Nigerian University Office, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Suite 220, Washington, DC 20038. Resident in Canada: Nigerian Universities Office, 130 Kent Street, 15th Floor, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. Resident in Middle and Far East: Nigerian Universities Office, 23 West Gull Street, Mohandessin, Cairo, A.R.E.

by 30th June, 1983. Candidates are requested to ask their referees to send their reports to the appropriate NUO office.

General information to all applicants: The Federal University of Technology, Abeokuta (FUTAB) is one of the most recently established (1982) technological Universities in the country. It is expected that successful applicants will be responsive to the challenges of a pioneer institution and will demonstrate an understanding of and commitment to FUTAB's objectives and orientation.

Director

The Council of the Victorian College of the Arts is seeking to make an appointment to the position of Director on the retirement of the retiring Director, Mr. Lennox Parr, AM.

The College was established in Melbourne in 1973 as a College of Advanced Education to conduct courses for the fine and performing arts and to provide a focus for the development of the arts in the community. The Director is the chief executive officer of the College. He is responsible to the College Council for the direction, control and management of the College.

Applicants should possess appropriate qualifications in a field of the Arts, preferably having teaching and administrative experience in tertiary higher education and preferably be practising artists in one (or more) of the fine or performing arts. The Council hopes that the Director will take up duty early in 1984.

The salary for the position is determined by the Academic Salaries Tribunal and is presently in the vicinity of \$465,000. Persons interested in seeking to be considered for the position should send their curriculum vitae, including a list of references, to the Council of the Victorian College of the Arts, 254 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne, 3004 Australia from whom details of the College, its position and the form of application required are available. Closing date for applications: 31 August 1983.

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